

THE
NEW YEAR COLONIST
LOOK OUT FOR IT.
ONLY FIVE CENTS.

The Daily Colonist.

BRADEN'S COUGH CURE
A SURE REMEDY.
For all Affections of the Throat and Lungs.
For sale only by
D. E. CAMPBELL, Cor. Fort & Douglas.

VOL. LXIX.---NO 18

VICTORIA BRITISH COLUMBIA SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1893.

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR.

A. W. JONES & BRIDGMAN

REAL ESTATE,
Fire, Life, and Financial Agents.

\$150,000 TO LOAN

In sums of \$1,000 to \$25,000, on approved securities at current rates of interest.

NO. 28 FORT STREET, - FIVE SISTERS' BLOCK.

SAANICHTON

Situated at the West and East Saanich Cross Roads and the Site of the South Saanich Railway Station.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.

LOTS—5 and 10 Acre Blocks in the above Townsite. A good Hotel with accommodation for 30 guests, also Store and other Buildings have been erected in the Townsite. The Site for the Railway Station is being cleared and other improvements are now being carried out.

DULUTH.

10 Acre Blocks adjoining the Townsite.

\$20,000 to Loan in Blocks of \$5,000 and Upwards.

HENRY CROFT

Real Estate, Insurance, Financial & Mining Broker

72 GOVERNMENT ST.

1016-1017

ALL KINDS OF

JEWELRY

MANUFACTURED AND REPAIRED

DAVIDSON BROS.

59 Government Street. Five Sisters' Block.

FINE BURGUNDY

A direct shipment of Poulet Pere et Fils. Very choice Burgundy. Just landed.

Beaune, Polnay, Pommard and Chambertin

In Pints and Quarts.

TURNER, BEETON & CO.

dec2

C. E. REDFERN, - 43 GOV'T ST.

CHRISTMAS 1892! NEW YEAR 1893!

Among the various articles suitable for presents at this season, the following may be mentioned:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S FITTED TRAVELING BAGS, FINE DIAMOND AND OTHER JEWELRY, STERLING SILVERWARE, ENGLISH OAK GOODS, SOUVENIR TRAYS, ELECTROPLATED WARE

And a variety of other articles are to be found at 43 Government St., where those in search of presents are invited to examine the largest and most elegant stock of goods ever imported into this city, all for sale at reasonable prices.

C. E. REDFERN, - 43 GOVERNMENT ST.

SCHOONER FOR SALE

BY TENDER.

Schooner "VICTORIA," built 1892; 63 3/4 tons nett register, length 80 ft., beam 20 1/2 ft., depth of hold 8 1/2 ft. Complete with spars, sails, running gear, 4-in. kedge line, anchors, cables, slide and riding lights, and water tanks (2,500 gals. capacity).

ALSO

6 Twenty-foot sailing boats, sails, etc.
1 Eight-day chronometer.
12 Parker guns, 10 bore.
1 Patent life line and line.
1 Patent for horn.
1 Deepsea and 1 hand lead with lines.
1 Nine-inch spirit compass.
6 Boat compasses.
6 Boat loggins.
Cabin furniture, cooking utensils, sundry carpenter's tools, etc.

Separate tenders for the purchase of the above Schooner and the outfit will be received by the "Pacific Sealing Co. Ltd.," at their office No. 7 Store Street, Victoria, B. C., until 12 m. December 20th, 1892.

N.B.—The Schooner has just been hauled out and given 2 coats copper paint, also deck recaulked.
JNO. L. PENNY, Mang. Director.

DON'T SCOLD THE COOK BUT USE KEEWATIN FLOUR

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC MEETING

The municipal electors are requested to meet at the Council Chamber, City Hall, on Tuesday, the 3rd of January, 1893, for the purpose of discussing civic affairs.

Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock p.m.

ROBERT BEAVER.

December 31, 1892. ja1

B. WILLIAMS & Co.

97 Johnson Street.

CLOTHING, HATS

AND

CENTS' FURNISHINGS.

A Complete Stock of the Latest and Most Fashionable Goods at Low Prices.

All the Usual Lines of Furnishings

And many novelties not to be found elsewhere.

If you want to be in the swim you must buy your outfit from

B WILLIAMS & Co.

97 Johnson Street.

ja1

EDWARD LANGLEY

Accountant and Agent,

ROOM 7, FIVE SISTERS' BLOCK

P.O. BOX 613, VICTORIA. ja1-1m

SKATING PAVILION DANCE.

The skating pavilion management have decided to give a social dance after the usual skating on Tuesday evening next. Must be by the Bantley Family. Dancing to begin at 9.30. Admission 50c., ladies free, skates 10c. extra. ja1-2t

APPRECIATIVE THANKS.

We beg to tender our thanks to the residents of Victoria and the farmers of the Province for the extremely liberal support accorded to us in the past year. When we consider the large number of auctions we have conducted, the vast sums of money that have passed through our hands and that we have only been in business a little over 12 months, we feel that we have cause for grateful thanks. In the future our business will be given by the Bantley Family. In the past, on strictly professional lines and our clients' interests will be our first consideration. We now beg to wish all our consignees, our buyers and the public generally a happy and prosperous New Year.

HERBERT CUTHBERT & COMPANY, Auctioneers. ja1-1t

CITY - MARKET

H. CUTHBERT & CO.

Are instructed to remove to their store at the Market Hall and sell by auction on

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11

At 2 p.m.

Contractor's Plant

Stock-in-Trade

Work Horses, Wagons, Etc.

Full particulars in future advertisements.

HERBERT CUTHBERT, Auctioneer.

INTERESTING SALE

By order of the Mortgagees.

H. CUTHBERT & CO.

Are instructed to remove to the New London Block, Broad street, for convenience of sale, their own auction rooms being engaged, and to sell by auction on

Thursday - Next

At 2 p.m., an assemblage of

FURNITURE and EFFECTS

Comprising handsome parlor set, splendid bed room, upholstered single lounge, Turkish arm chair, oak and walnut cabinet tables, bookshelves, Americanized Encyclopaedia (10 vols.), pictures; very fine Tiger, Lion and Bearskin Rugs, valued at \$50 and \$75 each, and brought direct from India; oak writing table, Square Piano by Gell & Walker, New York, a capital set of double harness, lady's English side saddle (quite new); bed sets in oak, walnut and ash; wire, top and box mattresses; blankets, comforts; American, Brussels and tapestry carpets; cookstove, heating stove, kitchen tables and chairs, and a large number of useful and ornamental items too numerous to mention. Terms cash.

HERBERT CUTHBERT, Auctioneer. dec7

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE—A few dozen hens. J. C. COLONIST office. ja1-1t

WANTED—Situation by young man, well educated. Write a good hand. Address B. COLONIST office. ja1-1t

WANTED—An active experienced canvasser. Oneable to give security need not apply. Address P. O. Box 485 Victoria, B. C. ja1-1t

LOST—A pair of spectacles between Fort Street and Chatham. The finder will please return the same to 12 Chatham street. ja1-1t

TO RENT—For the term of 11 years, a farm at South Saanich. For particulars apply to D. M. Eberts or Mrs. Anderson, 23 North Park street. ja1-12td-2wk

To the Electors of the North Ward.

It is my intention to be a candidate for Alderman at the forthcoming Municipal election, and solicit your vote and influence.

ja1-1t H. S. FAIRALL.

To the Electors of Central Ward.

At the request of many electors in our ward I have decided to become a candidate for Alderman at the coming election and earnestly solicit your support and influence.

December 31st, 1892. ja1-1t

To the Electors of North Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—At the earnest request of many electors I will again be a candidate for Alderman in the Municipal Council at the coming election. Trusting that my past services in the interest of the ward and city have been satisfactory, I respectfully solicit your votes and influence.

ja1-1t EDWARD BRAGG.

To the Electors of North Ward.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—At the request of numerous electors I again come before you as a candidate for Alderman in the Municipal Council in the coming election. If my past services in the interests of the ward and city have been satisfactory, I respectfully solicit your votes and influence.

ja1-1t (Signed) JAMES BAKER.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that a shareholders' meeting of the Okech & Morris Fruit Preserving Company, Limited, will be held at the offices of Messrs. Morrow, Holland & Co., Broad street, in this city on Wednesday, February 1st, at 7.30 p.m. Business, balance sheet for last year; alteration of annual meeting; extension of factory. Members of the company are requested to attend.

SAMUEL MOSSCORP OKECH, Secretary Treasurer. ja1-3w-4s

RECEPTION

The W. C. T. U. and the Y. M. C. A. will hold a reception in

Y.M.C.A. Rooms, No. 40 Broad Street,

ON MONDAY, JAN. 2

From 11 a.m. till 5 p.m. ja1

THE I. O. G. T. will hold a

NEW YEAR'S RECEPTION

Temperance Hall, Pandora Avenue, on

Monday, Jan. 2, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Everyone invited. Everyone made welcome at Public Meeting and Concert in connection with the W.C.T.U. will be held in the evening; chair to be taken at 8 o'clock by Archdeacon Scriven. Admission free. ja1-1t

GRAND ANNIVERSARY BALL

—OF—

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

—ON—

Friday, January 27th, 1893

Far West Lodge, No. 1; Sunset Lodge, No. 10; and Victoria Division, No. 2, Uniform Rank, will hold their Annual Ball at Assembly Hall on the above date.

TICKETS \$3.00. ja1

NOTICE—MUNICIPAL ACT, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria, for a transfer of my license to sell wine, beer and spirituous liquors by retail on the premises at the corner of Fort and Douglas streets, known as the Royal Saloon, to Stephen Whitely of Victoria.

Dated at Victoria, B. C. Dec. 31, 1892. ja1-30t

R. S. PETTINGELL.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST

—A—

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT

Will be given in the Old Methodist Church, at the corner of Broad and Pandorastreets, on

Monday Ev'g, January 2, 1893

At 8 o'clock.

A trip through British Columbia, Canada, United States, England, Ireland and Scotland.

The Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury are, it is understood, carefully looking into the whole matter, with a view to carrying out the line of policy indicated in the President's message. The representatives of the great American trunk lines are confident that some definite result greatly curtailing the transportation privileges of the Canadian roads will soon be reached. They say there is only one way to bring Canada to terms on the irritating discriminations made by her against American interests and that is by calling off transportation favors. They say that Canada's commercial life is largely centred in the benefits she derives through her great trunk lines out of these very privileges, and that a decisive move on the part of the administration will result not only in bringing Canada down from her unjust attitude toward American interests, but will lead to such a readjustment of the question of transportation of American merchandise by Canadian roads as will give American roads better chances in the competition for the trade now so largely monopolized by foreign roads.

The President for the past three weeks has been collecting information from the Executive Department as to the benefits received by the Canadian Pacific Railway from the consular seal system, and will send the result of his inquiries to Congress in a short time accompanied by a message expressing his views on the subject.

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A Calgary dispatch says: A Russian named Volodoff, employed by the Northwest Trading Company, attempted suicide on Wednesday night in the Royal Hotel. He had been on a protracted spree. He went into a bar and asked for a glass of ginger beer. This was given to him and he immediately emptied a phial of strychnine into it and proceeded to swallow the mixture. A stomach pump saved him.

John Cathcart, a Rockwood farmer, dropped dead of heart disease.

WESTMINSTER'S PROGRESS.

Statistics of the Year Showing a General Advance Despite the Prevailing Depression.

(From our own Correspondent.)

NEW WESTMINSTER, Dec. 31.—The sun crawled over the snow-covered peak of Mt. Baker this morning at the usual hour, and had its last look at the Royal City for 1892. During the past twelve months old Sol has witnessed many changes in this city, and though the wave of depression which has swept the coast reached us and passed its chilly fingers over some of our most important industries, yet, on the whole, we have little to complain of, for despite everything, the burgh by the Fraser has progressed.

Building was carried on energetically throughout the year, and no less than 292 structures were erected. Of these half-a-dozen were splendid business blocks ranging in cost from \$28,000 to \$100,000 each. The total value of buildings erected was \$541,000.

During 1892 the sum of \$43,000 was spent on the streets, which sufficed to do the following works: New streets opened, 7 miles; old streets regraded, 10 1/2 miles; sidewalks laid, 8 miles; boxes, culverts and crossings, 1 1/2 miles.

The new system of waterworks was completed in August last, at a cost of \$400,000. The water is brought, pure bright and sparkling, from Coquitlam Lake, 16 1/2 miles away, and empties into a reservoir situated on the very highest spot in the city. Hydrants are placed all over the city and a magnificent pressure is found everywhere, the highest being on Front street, where it is 168 pounds to the square inch—equal to any on the continent. The reservoir holds a supply sufficient to serve the city for seven days in case of a break in the main.

Consumers get the water at a trifling rate. There has been very little activity in the real estate market during the year, but the value of property in 1892 was \$7,753,732, which is something over a million more than in 1891.

The average daily attendance at the public schools during the year was 871.

SHIPPING RETURNS, 1892.

Arrived.....No. of Vessels.....Tonnage
Foster.....63.....190,361
Cleared.....42.....190,050

CUSTOMS RETURNS, 1892.
Value of Imports, dutiable.....\$330,392 00
" " free.....101,331 00
Total imports.....\$431,693 00
Duties collected, Customs.....\$102,822 70
" " Seizures.....15,091 95
Other revenues.....1,970 00
Total collections.....\$119,887 65
Value of Exports.....\$28,512 00
Inland revenues collected.....\$4,329 31

POST OFFICE RETURNS, 1892.
Stamp sales.....\$11,673 63
Value of Money Orders.....117,127 11

THE SALMON PACK.
The past season was away "off" on the Fraser, and the pack only amounted to 68,132 cases, divided among a dozen canneries. During 1893 an enormous pack is expected, and at least 27 canneries will be at work. The export of fresh salmon to Eastern points during the year was 2,017,000 pounds, valued at \$200,000. This branch of the industry has doubled annually since 1889.

THE LUMBER CUT.
The general depression in the lumber business has been felt here as elsewhere, and as a consequence, a large decrease in the output. Following are the figures: Rough and finished lumber, 2,000,000; laths, 27,500,000; pickets, 3,000,000; shingles, 17,000,000; salmon boxes, 125,000; value shaves, doors, etc., \$225,000. The mills employ about 500 men, and their pay rolls aggregate \$22,000 monthly.

OTHER INDUSTRIES.
The B. C. Milling & Feed Co., lately in operation, has a daily output of 12 tons feed, 30 barrels oat meal, 50 barrels graham flour and 2 tons split peas.
The output of slate during the year from the Westminister slate quarries was 4,800 square, equaling in roofing capacity 4,800,000 shingles.
Another new institution is F. R. Robinson's pork packing and curing house and lard refinery. Five tons of hams and bacon, and two tons of lard is his weekly output.
The general mercantile business of the city was good on the whole, but not equal to expectations. Of business failures there were a few, and these for trifling amounts. With the certainty of a large salmon pack and renewed activity in the lumber business, the Royal City looks forward with confidence to the New Year of 1893.

FROM SEATTLE.

Reward to Victorians for Information Regarding Contraband Opium—Annual Statistics.

Report that the Canadian Pacific is Endeavoring to Obtain Control of the Northern Pacific.

SEATTLE, Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Charles J. Miller and Charles Bloomfield have received \$1,500 informers' fees, in the U. S. District court, for giving information leading to the seizure of 705 cans of opium on the steamship Michigan on October 20th last. An effort was made to keep the matter quiet, it being entered in the court records yesterday the Secretary of State and the Secretary of day, after the reporters had gone.

U. S. Marshall Brown leaves on Monday for San Francisco with a dozen Chinamen to be deported to China.

Wong Sing was sentenced to-day to one year and \$500 fine for steering Chinamen across the boundary at Sedro.

The clearing house returns for the year are \$55,514,556.21, against \$48,977,347.90 the year previous. The steamboat inspectors granted licenses to 218 steamboats. The building permits issued in the year were 1,240, of an aggregate value of \$1,270,238. The number of fires was 168, with total loss of \$410,102.35. Of this \$310,000 were on one fire alone, the Schwabacher building. There have been 52 cases of smallpox in the city since June 1, with five deaths; 9,500 persons were vaccinated by the health officer in that time. The health officer's record shows deaths 465, births, 574 (many of both were not reported). Fifteen miles of street railways have been added during the year, making 102 in operation.

An unoccupied frame house at the corner of Florence and Rainier streets was entirely destroyed by fire this morning at 3 o'clock. A Mr. Bell, now living in Victoria, built it three years ago; a mortgage on it was foreclosed and he lost it. Since then it has been owned by C. H. Bray, whose whereabouts are unknown. There is proof that the fire was incendiary, but the exact time is unknown when the parties attempted to fire it.

Two new cases of smallpox have been discovered, Charles Avenarius, an Italian in a cheap boarding house, and Joseph Hempill, who was received at the Providence Hospital three days ago with an unknown disease. Both were removed to the pest house. The hospital is under strict quarantine.

O. Peterson, an employee at Ballard, received a flying piece of steel from a saw in the eye to-day, necessitating the removal of the eye-ball.

L. B. N. Nordbult, a bright young Scandinavian living here, has just patented an automatic change-making cash register. It works rapidly and accurately.

The Press-Times publishes an article to-night, reporting that the Canadian Pacific railway is the cause of the depression in Northern Pacific securities. It is thought Mr. Van Horne was manipulating the stock market to obtain control of the road.

In view of the growing sentiment evinced, by the passage in the President's last message, in America against Canadian roads competing with the American roads, Mr. Van Horne by controlling the Northern would have a line in the States if there should be legislation discriminating against Canadian roads.

TO COERCE CANADA.

Report that President Harrison is About to Strike a Severe Blow at Canada.

The Bonding Question to be Made to Do Duty Right Away.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—A special to the Sun from Washington says: "It is said on trustworthy authority that President Harrison, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of State have practically determined to make the outgoing of the present administration notable by a blow at Canada, in the shape of the long threatened proclamation curtailing or abolishing the privilege now enjoyed by Canadian railroads of transporting merchandise in bond through the United States free of duty. The attorney of the Canadian Pacific Railway is here in consultation with the Congressional friends of the Canadian roads. Senators Frye and Cullom are said to be advising the President to take some radical step in this direction to bring Canada to terms, not on the canal question but to force the Canadian roads to observe the requirements of the Interstate commerce law. The Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury are, it is understood, carefully looking into the whole matter, with a view to carrying out the line of policy indicated in the President's message. The representatives of the great American trunk lines are confident that some definite result greatly curtailing the transportation privileges of the Canadian roads will soon be reached. They say there is only one way to bring Canada to terms on the irritating discriminations made by her against American interests and that is by calling off transportation favors. They say that Canada's commercial life is largely centred in the benefits she derives through her great trunk lines out of these very privileges, and that a decisive move on the part of the administration will result not only in bringing Canada down from her unjust attitude toward American interests, but will lead to such a readjustment of the question of transportation of American merchandise by Canadian roads as will give American roads better chances in the competition for the trade now so largely monopolized by foreign roads.

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SEE OUR DISPLAY OF : CHRISTMAS : GOODS.

GLOVES. GLOVES. GLOVES. GLOVES.
B. WILLIAMS & COMPANY,TIES, GLOVES, CARDIGAN JACKETS, SILK MUFFLERS, SILK HANDKERCHIEFS. FINE HATS, CUFF
BUTTONS, SCARF PINS, ETC.

97 JOHNSON STREET.

THE NEWS OF THE YEAR.

Happenings of 1892 in the City of
—Victoria—A Running Review
of Events.Drowning Accidents Unusually Num-
erous—Victorians Who Have
Passed Away.

JANUARY.

1—Sunday closing law comes into operation—Crossley and Hunter, the evangelists, bid good-bye to Victoria.

2—Thirteen unlucky Chinese drowned in the Straits.

4—Government steamer Quadra arrives from England.

7—Conclusion of the Belyea commission.

8—J. W. Hannan dies from self-inflicted injuries.

9—First prosecution initiated under the Sunday closing statute.

11—Hon. Robert Beaven and Ald. A. J. Smith nominated for mayoralty honors.

14—Hon. Robert Beaven elected mayor.

18—County Court Judges Bole and Harrison sworn in as local judges of the Supreme Court.

19—Official inquiry into the loss of the San Pedro concluded, both captain and pilot being held blameable.

21—Death of Roderick Finlayson—Garesche, Green & Co. succeeded by Green, Worlock & Co.

22—The Standard theatre ordered by the police magistrate to close its doors.

23—Sale of the Silver Queen mine consummated.

26—Government Agent Dewdney commits suicide, while suffering from the effects of an injury received in early manhood.

28—Opening of the second session of the first parliament of B. C.

30—Mortimer's lime-light apparatus explodes.

FEBRUARY.

3—The Royal Commission on Victoria municipal affairs concludes its labors.

5—Schooners Laura and Northern Light, both of Victoria, wrecked on the West coast.

9—A.O.U.W. Grand Lodge for British Columbia organized—Rev. John Campbell, D.D., of Collingwood, called to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church.

12—M. Lumby appointed Government agent for Yale.

17—Shee Dor, of procuring fame, committed for trial in the Supreme court—Capt. A. W. Gault and four of the crew of the Oscar and Hattie drowned off Yaquina bay.

18—Death of A. V. Stronach.

19—The Fishery commission opened in New Westminster.

MARCH.

1—Report of the Royal Commission on Municipal Affairs presented to the legislature—Police Magistrate Belyea resigns.

3—The Fishery commission opens for the taking of evidence in Victoria.

4—Estimates of revenue and expenditure presented in the local House—Launch of the schooner Fawn.

12—The discoverers of the Noble Five claims in the Slovan visit Victoria.

16—Government reserve on Slovan lands lifted.

17—Lillian Stewart, of Victoria, commits suicide in Seattle.

21—The Crofters bill presented to the legislature.

22—Judgment given on appeal in the celebrated Greer case, affirming the sentence of the Court below.

25—Finding of the Royal Commission upon the alleged malfeasance of Police Magistrate Hallett of Vancouver, presented to the legislature—The pioneer steamer North Pacific bids good-bye to the Victoria-Puget Sound route.

26—Michael Dunn found drowned off the Outer wharf.

30—Schooner Triumph returns home disabled by lightning—The Penelope loses a boat and three men.

APRIL.

1—Ald. Derlin resigns his seat—Union Pacific steamers withdrawn from Puget Sound.

2—Select committees of the legislature find Principal J. P. McLeod of the Victoria High school, guilty of unprofessional conduct.

7—Rudyard Kipling and his bride in Victoria—Little Johnnie Hatcher instantly killed by a Douglas street car—Robert Ward elected as the Board of Trade's representative to the Imperial Congress of Chambers of Commerce.

8—George Wade complains to the Attorney-General that he was kidnapped by Victoria police—Grand division of the Sons of Temperance organized—Schooner C. D. Rand arrives from sea disabled.

9—E. A. Wilnot appointed city engineer—Kennedy brothers of the Westminster Columbian, summoned before the bar of the legislature for libelling the Private Bills committee.

11—Thomas W. Garde commits suicide rather than die of consumption—The Casco makes her first appearance in Victoria.

12—A.O.U.W. Grand Lodge formally organized, with Bro. G. Leiser as the first grand master.

18—Schooner Maria compels her interrupted voyage from the East.

20—Supplementary estimates presented to the legislature—The Kennedys arrested.

21—Steamer Michigan seized for wholesale smuggling of opium—The Kennedy brothers appear before the bar of the House.

22—The Kennedys committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

23—Notification received of the continuation of the Behring Sea *nodus vivendi*—Parliament prorogued.

25—Outlet sewerage tunnel completed—The long delayed Lizzie Bell arrives from England—St. Mark's (Episcopal) church formally opened.

26—"Pirates of Penzance" presented by local amateurs.

27—Russian Dan drowned.
28—Steamer Joan and schooner Enterprise launched with all due honors—Underwriters organize a provincial association.

MAY.

1—Schooner Saucy Lass launched.

3—Sealers present claims for compensation totalling half a million dollars.

4—The Kaslo-Slovan railway company announce their readiness to commence road building immediately—Schooners Libbie and Willie McGowan arrive from the Atlantic coast.

5—Rev. Father Chirolou convicted and sentenced to one year's imprisonment for complicity in the Lillooet fogging case.

10—Victoria schooner Lottie lost with all hands.

13—Edward Goldstein, a San Francisco "Charlie Ross," found in Victoria.

14—News received of the wreck of the Victoria schooner Warrior at Monte Video.

16—Victoria Spring Assizes open.

18—George B. Shaw, commander-in-chief of the Knights of Pythias, visits Victoria.

19—Joseph Kelly, George Sharpe and Richard Thorpe drowned at the Gorge.

24—News received of the striking of the Government steamer Quadra in Rosa harbor—Vice-Admiral Richards in Victoria.

25—H.M.S. Champion despatched to the Quadra's relief—Mrs. Pope and her child drowned at Village Bay.

26—The murder of George Bull and family at Bridge River reported to the provincial police.

28—Lieut.-Col. Baker gazetted Minister of Education.

30—H.M.S. Melpomene and Daphne depart for Behring Sea—Loss of the yacht Oddfellows with Captain Anderson, her owner—Rose Harbor's submerged rock marked on the admiralty charts as Quadra rock—Paquin, the defaulting postmaster of Hull, P.Q., taken home under arrest.

JUNE.

2—George W. Childs visits Victoria—Coroner Morrison resigns.

4—The Colonist publishes sensational expose of immorality in the city—Distinguished R. C. prelates in town.

5—Pioneer steamer Cariboo and Fly sold to the R. C. Packing Co.

10—Reporter A. S. Potts, after making exposure of immoral practices in the city, is made the defendant in a criminal prosecution.

11—Tebb & Yelland canoe factory burned.

13—Colonial hotel safe robbed of \$3,200—The pioneer steamer Beaver disappears.

16—Organization of the B. C. Board of Trade Building association.

17—Death of Thomas Ferguson, of Saanich, at the age of 101—Steamer Standard lost with several lives.

21—Journeyman plasterers secure shorter hours.

22—Rev. Dr. Campbell inducted into the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church.

23—The Quadra docked for repairs—Dr. Hasell appointed coroner.

24—First annual convention of Methodist Young Peoples' association.

28—Imperial Parliament sanctions the loan to British Columbia for carrying out the Crofters project.

29—Death of Hon. John Robson.

JULY.

1—Arrival of the Queen with news of the Coquitlam seizure.

2—Hon. Theodore Davie gazetted premier of British Columbia.

3—The new N.P.R. steamer Victoria sails from Glasgow for Victoria.

4—Coquitlam seizure brought to the attention of the Imperial authorities—Gordon Hunter, B.A., appointed public prosecutor.

5—Schooners Eliza Edwards and Hayseed start for Cecos Island on a treasure hunt—Joseph Heywood passes away—Memorial service for the late Hon. John Robson held in Westminster Abbey—George Morrow's death by a fall over a precipice reported to friends here.

7—Sealer Libbie returns, marshalling the home-bound fleet.

8—Annual meeting of the British Columbia Board of Trade.

9—Schooner Pioneer returns reporting the drowning of Capt. McDougall—Jubilee hospital authorities take charge of Victoria's smallpox patients.

12—Schooner Sapphire reaches port, bringing news of the death at sea of Oarsman Paine.

15—Uneasiness excited by the strange disappearance of Morris Moss.

18—Writ issued for a new election in Cariboo to fill the seat vacated by the death of Hon. John Robson.

20—Victoria and Sidney railway by-law endorsed by the ratepayers.

22—Alexander Purver and Bertha Jay drowned in Matsqui slough.

23—Details of agreement between the Canadian Western railway company and Chicago capitalists decided.

25—James Ferguson lost overboard from the steamer T. W. Carter—Coroner Hasell holds his first inquest—Dr. Watt's election as M.P.P. for Cariboo to be protested.

28—Remains of the late Hon. John Robson interred at Ross Bay cemetery.

29—Dr. Motherwell has his case in the Supreme court, which decides that physicians registered in England prior to 1886 have equal rights in the colonies.

30—H.M.S. Nymph and Daphne ordered to recommission at Esquimalt.

AUGUST.

1—Steamer Joan proves a success on her trial trip.

4—Steamer Phantom brings word of the drowning of a party of fifteen Indians near River's Inlet, also of a Chinese murder at that place.

7—Fire destroys the National E. T. & L. Co.'s power houses.

12—H.M.S. Warspite steelsheaves a rock and sustains considerable injury.

22—Hospital, Board of Health, Library, Electric Light and Sewerage by-laws defeated by the vote of the ratepayers.

24—Dr. Hugh Watt elected to the Provincial Legislature for Cariboo—Contract let for new buildings of N. E. T. & L. Co.

25—Canada Western promoters banquipped—Steamer Eva drops to the bottom.

31—Bark Majestic arrives from Petropulovsky with the captains of the three Canadian and one American sealing schooner, seized by Russian cruisers.

SEPTEMBER.

1—Sir Knights of Pythias open their new temple.

3—Minister of Militia Bowell and Major-General Herbert in Victoria.

4—Edward Turner accidentally shot at Shawnigan Lake.

5—Julius Germand, the Hungarian exile, arrives in Victoria and tells the story of his escape from Siberia.

8—Col. the Hon. James Baker appointed provincial secretary.

9—The French flagship Dubourdieu arrives in Esquimalt—Schooner W. P. Sayward reports three boats' crews seized by the Russians.

10—The whaleback Wetmore abandoned as a total wreck.

12—Corner stone of the new Board of Trade building laid by President T. B. Hall—Death of Chief Semniak of the Songhees.

17—Death of W. J. McDowell.

19—The steamer Victoria accorded a fitting welcome.

21—Sealers captured by Russians return home on the condemned schooner Rosie Olsen, rechristened by the Czar's officers The Prize.

22—Schooner Dora Seward at home reporting a sub-aqueous volcano.

28—Opening of the annual exhibition of the B. C. Agricultural association.

30—The Empress of India crosses the Pacific in 10 days 6 hours—News received of the seizure of the Carmelite by the Russians—Seamen and Sealers Union organized—Dominio Taraneillo arrested for the murder of Cavalero, a fellow countryman at Northfield.

OCTOBER.

1—Extensive frauds upon the Customs unearthed by Inspector Clute—Close of the annual show and fair of the B. C. Agricultural association.

3—Sealer Maud S. arrives after exciting adventures in Northern seas.

4—Reporter A. S. Potts vindicated in the Supreme court.

5—Byron Leigh drowned in Rock bay—Part I. of the Canadian Western Central and Canadian Northern Railway Act proclaimed.

6—Sir M. B. Begbie, C.J., and Dr. Praeger named as a Royal Commission upon epidemic diseases—Col. Volney Ashford arrives in Victoria.

7—The San Francisco schooner San Jose seized for smuggling—Sealing schooner May Belle reaches home after tasting Russian fire.

10—Steamer Premier cut down by the Willamette in Puget Sound—The schooner Haleyon is heavily fined for violating Customs regulations—Body of Dr. J. W. Conrad Cox found under suspicious circumstances near the Gorge road.

11—Official inquiry into the Pope drowning accident opened before Captain Gaudin, agent of marine.

12—The coroner's jury return a verdict of suicide in the case of Dr. J. W. Conrad Cox, whom telegrams prove to have been an embezzler.

13—Sealing schooner Sea Lion returns after escaping from an American marshal at Sand Point—Opening of the annual exhibition of Saanich Agricultural association.

14—Schooner Annie E. Paint, the last of the fleet, returns from sealing—The Maggie Mac is believed to be lost—Transfer of the Seward mills and lumber limits to a Tacoma syndicate.

17—British Bark Martha Fisher, first of the salmon fleet, clears for Liverpool—The Royal Commission on Epidemic Diseases holds its first sitting.

18—The seized schooner Mountain Chief returned to her owners.

20—Steamer Iona seized for violation of the marine law in carrying Chinese without a passenger license—Captain de Levron of the Russian cruiser Zabiaka, pronounced insane—British bark Lizzie Bell goes on the Columbia river bar—Baroness Macdonald arrives in Victoria—Captain Jaegers and his crew found guilty of blame in the Pope drowning case—Charlie Freezie elected chief of the Songhees.

24—N. B. Gauvreau's exploring party return from the far North—Church of England burial grounds consecrated by Bishop Hills—Imprisoned sailors of the Bankburn, convicted of mutiny, secure their release upon appeal.

27—The body of Captain Shaw found on board the Venture.

30—Dedication of St. Andrew's (R.C.) cathedral—Crews of the sealers Maria and Carmolite, seized by Russians, reach home—Mr. Justice Burbridge presides in the Exchequer court.

NOVEMBER.

1—Opening of the new Friar—Hon. Hugh and Mrs. Nelson leave for England.

2—The Sons of Erin organize.

3—Rev. Dr. Hills returns to England after 33 years prominent connection with the Episcopal church in Canada.

4—Tamarano, the Songhee, defeats McLean.

6—Rev. J. E. Coombes assumes the pastorate of Calvary Baptist church.

7—The steamer Iona convicted of carrying passengers without a license.

8—H.I.M.S. Konga arrives at Esquimalt—The wreck of the Premier floated—Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Dewdney arrive.

9—Governor Dewdney formally assumes office—George R. Parkin lectures on Imperial Federation.

10—Thanksgiving Day—Robert Ward returns from England, having represented the B. C. Board of Trade at the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire.

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24—Sloop Finland wrecked at Foul Bay.

27—Word received of Stark Miller, a Victoria boy, being lost in the woods.

28—Hallehjah wedding at Salvation Army barracks.

15—The Prohibition commission arrives to take evidence in Victoria.

16—Dr. George Duncan elected municipal health officer—Court-martial opens upon the accident to H. M. S. Warspite.

17—Julian L. Waldeck arrested for embezzlement—Captain Lambton and Commander Bowden exonerated of blame in the injury of the Warspite.

18—William Cartwright of Sooke reports the kidnapping of his ten-year-old son.

18—The Cowichan and Koksilah rivers overflow and threaten the railway bridge—Extradition proceedings instituted in the case of embezzler Waldeck—Steamers Cutch and Joan in collision.

21—Barkentine Planter arrives in distress—The wreck of the American ship Ericsson off Barclay Sound reported.

22—Poudrier's exploring party returns from the Berkeley valley—The Anglican synod decides to leave the appointment of a bishop to succeed Rt. Rev. Dr. Hills with the Archbishop of Canterbury.

24—Victoria bark Thermopylae arrives.

25—Going's survey party returns from a reconnaissance survey of the Canada Western route.

28—Schooner Haleyon added to E. B. Marvin & Co's sealing fleet—The Assize court breaks the record for expedition.

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11—Mrs. Brown sentenced at Nanaimo to five years' imprisonment for manslaughter of her husband.

13—Daily train service established on Shuswap & Okanagan Railway.

JULY.

1—Imposing celebration of Dominion Day at Vancouver.

2—Provisional agreement for sale of Silver King Mine, in Kootenay district, to Scotch syndicate for two million dollars.

7—Nanaimo city council passes compulsory vaccination resolution.

12—Vancouver and Westminster establish quarantine against Victoria.

13—Vancouver fire department turn out to prevent Victoria passengers landing.

25—Westminster raises the quarantine.

28—Vancouver declares quarantine released.

AUGUST.

9—"Greatest potlach ever known" takes place at Cape Mudge.

11—Labor Day celebration at Vancouver.

13—Sing Kee committed for trial for the

The Colonist

SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1893.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY.
BY
THE COLONIST PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY,
LIMITED LIABILITY

W. H. ELLIS, Manager. A. G. SARGISON, Secretary.

TERMS:
THE DAILY COLONIST.
Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of Canada)..... \$10 00
Parts of a year at the same rate
Per week (if delivered)..... 25THE WEEKLY COLONIST.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.
Per Year, (Postage Free to any part of the Dominion or United States)..... \$ 2 00
Six Months..... 1 25
Three Months..... 75
Subscriptions in all cases are payable strictly IN ADVANCE.HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Dewdney will receive visitors at Government House on Monday the 2nd January next, from 1 p. m. to 6 p. m.
By command,
H. STANTON,
Private Secretary.

dec31-2t

1892.

The Year of Our Lord 1892 was a year of comparative quiet all over the world. There were rumors of wars now and then, but happily none of those rumors turned out to be well-founded. They, however, most likely effected the object for which they were created, which was to excite that part of the different communities which compose the civilized world that dearly loves a sensation, and to give those who compose it something to talk about.

THE PESTILENCE, however, has been abroad, and many of our fellow-creatures suffered from famine. The cholera continued its march westward with a speed that could almost be measured and with a certainty it was safe to calculate upon. It did its deadly work in Persia and stalked through Russia, marking its course by the graves of those whom it had stricken. It reached Germany and made Hamburg its headquarters. It appeared in that city about the 1st of August and found in it the conditions under which it flourishes. From the 1st of that month to the 20th, there were eighty-six cases, but from the 20th to the 30th there were 9,000 cases and 4,000 deaths. Before the end of September there were 17,000 cases and 9,000 deaths. The mortality in Germany startled every country in Europe and America. The pestilence reached Antwerp, and did some harm there. It touched France, but very lightly. It barely glared at Great Britain, whether it was because Providence was merciful or because the British authorities used in time the means which the laws by which the world is governed require to keep away the cholera, and to make it innocuous, is perhaps uncertain, but the disease passed by the British Islands without doing them any harm. It continued its fell course across the ocean, and was intercepted at New York. The quarantine there was not what it ought to have been, and the passengers in the tainted steamers were subjected to unnecessary suffering and inconvenience, but the means used proved effectual in preventing the spread of the disease. Providentially the dread traveller did not visit this Dominion. If it had, it would have found the preparations to stop its course altogether insufficient. Inquiries revealed that the quarantine arrangements at Grosse Isle were altogether inadequate, and that Halifax and St. John were not fortified against such an enemy. Everyone knows how easily cholera could effect an entrance on this side of the Dominion. There is nothing here that could impede its progress for a day. It is to be hoped that the warning given last summer will stimulate the authorities on this continent to prompt and effective action, for it is not known yet whether the cholera on either side of the Atlantic is at the present moment dead or only sleeping and resting.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the Mother Country the festivities of the New Year hardly ended, when Prince Edward, Duke of Clarence, the eldest son of the Prince of Wales, sickened and died. He was only twenty-eight years of age and was soon to be married to his cousin, the Princess May. It is said that Royalty is becoming unpopular in the Mother Country, but the grief manifested by the whole nation when the news of the unexpected death of the young Prince became public, showed beyond the shadow of a doubt that there is a tender spot in the heart of the British people for the Royal Family. The expressions of sorrow were not formal and official; they were spontaneous, were seen everywhere, and made by men and women of all classes and conditions.

A Prince of the Church of Rome, Cardinal Manning, died on the same day as the Duke of Clarence ended his short earthly career. The mourning for this great and good man was not confined to the members of the church of which he was so distinguished a minister. Men of all creeds and men of no creed at all loved and venerated Cardinal Manning. He lived to see the wall of prejudice that once stood between him and the Protestants of his native land completely broken down. When men saw that this eminent ecclesiastic devoted his life to the good of his fellow-men, that he was an Englishman through and through, and that when any class of his countrymen needed his help he was ready to give it with all his heart and to the utmost extent of his ability, they forgot that his creed was different from their own. They saw in him only the large-hearted philanthropist and the active and practical social reformer.

A contemporary writer said: "The solemn scene that London witnessed when the great Cardinal of the common people lay in state, holding, as it were, a last audience, to which all were welcome, has had no parallel in our time as a popular tribute to the incarnation of a great spiritual and moral force."

On the last day of the first month of the year that is gone another great minister of religion departed this life. The name of Spurgeon is familiar to all Protestants who speak the English language, no matter to what denomination they may belong. He, too, in his day, conquered prejudice and extorted respect and esteem from thousands who had an almost instinctive dislike of dissent and dissenters. And Mr. Spurgeon was, and continued to be to the end of his days, an out-and-out dissenter. But he was a good as well as a gifted man, and he became a moral force not only in Great Britain but in the Colonies and the United States. One indication of how completely he conquered prejudice and denominational dislike was the fact that during his illness he was called upon by the wife and the daughter of the Archbishop of Canterbury. In his case, as in that of Cardinal Manning, goodness and singleness of purpose, united with great intellectual endowments, won national confidence and esteem, in spite of all adverse conditions and circumstances.

THE FALL OF THE SALISBURY MINISTRY and the dissolution of Parliament appeared even at the beginning of the year a foregone conclusion. Although the policy of the Government, both home and foreign, had been wise and had produced successful results, there were indications that it had fallen in the esteem of the people. The number of by-elections that went against it discouraged the Conservative party and led them to fear defeat when an appeal should be made to the electors. When a Parliament met there was abundant evidence that the supporters of the Government had lost heart, and of course the Opposition were correspondingly cheerful and aggressive. Mr. Balfour, too, as leader of the House of Commons, at first disappointed his friends. As Secretary for Ireland he had gained a high reputation as a practical statesman, and, consequently, great things were expected of him when he took the place of the late W. H. Smith, a man greatly his inferior in many respects. But it turned out that Mr. Balfour, able as he was, lacked the qualities which made a much less able man a tolerably successful leader of the House. Mr. Balfour's measures, too, were unfortunate. His Irish Local Government bill was not popular with the Conservative party, and in advocating it Mr. Balfour did not show to advantage. The Irish Education bill was not much better liked and, consequently, the work of the session lagged and the Government lost strength in the country. While Parliament was sitting the London County Council election took place, and what was called the Progressive Party gained a complete victory. Although it was proclaimed that party politics had nothing to do with this county election, that it was purely a local contest, and that national issues were not either directly or indirectly involved in it, as soon as the contest was over the Liberals professed to regard it as a victory for their party and their principles. Although this was not the truth, the loud boasting and confident predictions of the Opposition appeared to discourage the Conservatives and to cause them to believe that a general election would be to the Conservative party most disastrous. The frankness of men of both parties with respect to the coming contest was, to a Canadian politician, very remarkable. In estimating the strength of parties, the Conservatives took very little trouble to encourage their supporters. Every county and borough in Great Britain was visited by men skilled in engineering elections, and the results of their computations were published in the newspapers. The final result of this political survey was most unsatisfactory to men of both parties. There were so many sure seats for the Conservatives and so many sure seats for the Liberals, but there was such a number of seats uncertain that it was quite as difficult to come to an intelligent opinion as to which side was likely to win after the work of estimating the strength of parties in the different constituencies had been done as before it was commenced. The date, too, of the dissolution was predicted by outsiders some considerable time before it actually took place. The Government, it appeared, gave the Opposition every opportunity to prepare for the election. The Liberals were sure from the first of winning, but as time advanced they were less and less confident of gaining a sweeping majority, and before the elections came on their tone had lowered very considerably. But from the very first the Conservatives were discouraged by the certainty of defeat. Their leaders took very little trouble to remove this impression, which, as the event proved, was not by any means warranted by the state of the country. A party which enters a contest almost, if not altogether, certain of defeat is at a terrible disadvantage against a party buoyed up by the certainty of victory. When the election did take place the smallness of the Liberal majority must have been a surprise to the leaders of the victorious party. A majority of forty in a House of more than six hundred is not greatly to be depended upon. However, on the strength of that majority a Government has been formed. The year which we have just entered will show whether Mr. Gladstone's victory was or was not a success.

Ireland, since the accession of the Liberals to power, has been tolerably peaceful. The Parnellites, however, have not become reconciled to the Anti-Parnellites. The breach between them seems as wide as ever. Neither has Ulster become reconciled to Home Rule. Many of the North of Ireland men declare that the way in which the

elections were carried on justifies their worst fears as to the treatment they would receive if the Home Rulers had the power in Ireland which they have been seeking to obtain. Mr. Morley's Land Commission has proved a complete failure. It has given satisfaction to no one, neither tenants nor landlords nor the public at large.

EXTENSIONS OF THE EMPIRE.

Two great companies have been working hard during the year to develop Southern and Eastern Africa. Their operations have been attended with a large measure of success. The East Africa Company has found the task of occupying Uganda too much for its resources, and will in a month or two retire from the country, but only to be replaced by an agent of the Imperial Government. Capt. Lugard's course in retaining possession of that country has received the approbation of the British public, and the proposed abandonment of the region has, as much through the influence of public opinion as anything else, been rejected. The South Africa company has been successful in developing Mashonaland and opening up other parts of the Dark Continent. Mr. Rhodes, premier of Cape Colony, has done much to impress the people of England with the necessity of occupying and redeeming as much of the Continent as possible. He believes, and has brought others to believe, that these wild regions of Africa will be, before very long, among the most important possessions of Great Britain. He proposes to bring Uganda into telegraphic communication with Cape Colony, and in time to extend the wires through to Egypt. These improvements in connection with the permanent occupation of Uganda will, it is believed, do more towards the suppression of the slave trade than anything that has yet been done in that direction.

EUROPE.

The year has been a lively one in Germany. The Young Emperor is not likely to allow his people to fall asleep. His proposals to make religious education compulsory and to regulate the drinking habits of the people, created quite a stir in all parts of the Empire. Both measures met with a strong opposition, and the Emperor considered it prudent to withdraw his Education Bill, and he seems to have made up his mind to leave the care of the morals of his people to the ordinary teachers and institutions. He roused the indignation of not a few by an impulsive speech which he made at Brandenburg, in the course of which he hinted very plainly that those who were not satisfied with his Government had better leave the country. But in spite of his impulsive acts and his rash utterances, the German Emperor seems to be a prudent ruler, who has the good of his country at heart. He has evidently set his heart upon increasing his army, which many believe is already too large for the resources of the country, and has had bills introduced to effect this purpose, and to meet the additional expense to be incurred. Here, again, he has met opposition that has proved unexpectedly strong, and the indications are that he will have to give up his cherished project. Bismarck has continued to act the part of a sorehead politician. There does not appear to be much either of patriotism or dignity in his opposition to the Emperor's policy. His complaints and his growls seem to be inspired rather by personal resentment and foiled ambition, than by regard for the welfare of his country. It is evident that Bismarck does not stand so high in the estimation of the world as he did when the Young Emperor ascended the throne. He is a great man, and will always be a great man, but just now he is seen through a cloud of his own creation.

IN FRANCE

ministries have been changed with surprising facility, and with no alteration in the policy of the nation. M. Loubet became Premier in March, and he resigned in August. During the interval he had many narrow escapes. In dealing with the Anarchists he showed such a want of nerve as to disgust the conservative part of the nation. When the wretch Ravachol had sacrificed life to his malignity, he and his partners in crime were dealt with with a leniency which was almost criminal, and it was not until after the nation, in a way that could not be disregarded, demanded that he receive the punishment due to his crimes, that he was brought before the tribunals to answer for another crime, and received the death sentence. When the miners of Carmaux set the law at defiance, and insisted upon carrying out their own plans, M. Loubet weakly temporized with the violators of the law, and brought down upon himself the indignation of all who desired the law to be supreme. He narrowly escaped defeat on both of these occasions. It was not until he was goaded beyond endurance by the men who were determined to find out the truth about the

PANAMA CANAL FRAUDS,

and who were disgusted with the indifference exhibited by the Government, which to them appeared almost like connivance with the evil doers, that he threw down the reins of government. This Panama scandal has brought disgrace upon France. The revelations that are being made show that corruption has eaten its way into the very heart of society in that country. What the outcome will be no one yet sees. The existence of the Republic is in danger, and the conviction that there is nothing better to put in its place is, it appears, the only thing that prevents its overthrow. The dishonesty of men in high places is a text which the Socialists expatiate upon with considerable force, and the increase of their numbers and their influence has been one of the most conspicuous effects of the Panama scandal.

RUSSIA.

Nothing of any great importance to the outside world has happened in Russia dur-

ing the year. The people have been slowly recovering from the fearful visitation of pestilence and famine. It was said that the suffering for want of food has not yet ceased, but this report has not been confirmed. The cruelty with which the Jews are being treated has excited the indignation of the world. The cruelty is denied by some of the friends of Russia. But the thousands of poor Jews who have been compelled to leave their native land to seek homes in foreign countries is an answer to that denial that cannot be gainsaid.

UNITED STATES.

The presidential election has occupied public attention in the United States almost to the exclusion of every other subject. Mr. Harrison was nominated in Minneapolis chiefly through the influence of the office holders, and Mr. Cleveland was nominated at Chicago in the face of the most strenuous opposition of many of the bosses of his party. The result of the election is fresh in the memory of every one. The American people have chosen as their President for the next four years a man who is in every respect the representative of the honest and independent electors. He will bring both conscience and principle into the administration of the affairs of the United States, and it remains to be seen whether or not the honest politician can live and thrive in the atmosphere of the Republic.

The Behring Sea question has been put in shape for arbitration during the past year. It was a surprise to many that Mr. Blaine abandoned the claim to sovereignty over that sea during the negotiations. It was believed that the whole American case rested upon that claim and that without it the United States Government would not be able to attempt to justify its seizure of British vessels on the high seas in that part of the Pacific Ocean. There are many Americans who are of this opinion. They believe that the American Government has no case at all to present to the Arbitrators.

The strikes and the outrages by which they have been attended is a remarkable feature of the history of the year in the United States. In Tennessee, in Cour d'Alene, in Buffalo, in Homestead and in New Orleans, strikes have attained formidable dimensions and, in most of them, the violence has been so serious as to render it necessary to call out the State Militia. An important decision was given by the Chief Justice of Pennsylvania to the effect that to take up arms to oppose the officers of the State in the execution of the law, is high treason. The soundness of this decision was questioned at the time, but we have not seen that any competent authority has pronounced it erroneous. Acts of violence and resistance to the law by strikers and others are always to be deprecated. It is greatly to be hoped that some means will be found in the United States and elsewhere to settle labor disputes both amicably and equitably. The strikes of the year in all countries have been numerous. They have been productive of great loss and much suffering, and the good they have done to either the working men or the employers is so small as not to be visible to the eye of the ordinary observer.

THE DOMINION.

Canadians have during the year pursued the even tenor of their way. They have not been disturbed by revolutions or by unpleasant agitation of any kind. Sir John C. Abbott found that he could not, in justice to himself, continue at the head of the Government, and resigned his position as Premier. He had administered the affairs of the Dominion prudently and with great success, and his resignation was deplored by men of all parties. Sir John Thompson was called to take his place, and he has succeeded in re-forming the Government in such a way as it is reasonable to believe will give satisfaction to the country. Sir John himself has won golden opinions from all with whom he has come in contact. He enjoys the full confidence of the Conservative party. He is known to be a reliable man. He has splendid abilities, and he has what makes these abilities of use to his country—high integrity and stability of character. His past course justifies the conclusion that as long as he remains at the head of the Government the people of Canada will suffer no injury from ill-advised administrative acts, or from hasty and ill-considered legislation.

AT HOME.

The people of this province have to deplore the death of the Hon. John Robson. He died in their service almost in the very act of trying to confer upon them what he regarded as a very great benefit. He was a faithful, as well as a judicious administrator of the affairs of the province. He deserves, as he occupies a high place in the memory of British Columbians.

The Government was re-organized under the premiership of the Hon. Theodore Davis. The Hon. Col. Baker was taken into the Ministry. The addition has been popular, and we have no doubt it will prove valuable. The new Government was hardly installed when it had a most serious difficulty to face. The smallpox had been brought to the country and had, through the defective quarantine arrangements, gained a footing in Vancouver and Victoria. In the latter city its spread became alarming. The municipal authorities saw the disease spreading from house to house and from street to street without being able to do anything to stay the plague. They were, in fact, paralyzed. The Government saw that something must be done, and that energetically and promptly. They were equal to the occasion. Dr. Davis was appointed Health Officer for the Province and Health regulations were proclaimed and enforced. Under the supervision of the Government the aspect of affairs was soon changed. A hospi-

tal was erected to receive smallpox patients. Patients were isolated and those with whom they had come in contact placed in quarantine. For a few days after these measures were taken the smallpox cases continued to increase. But the good effects of the Government's promptitude were soon seen. The new cases became fewer and fewer, and in a surprisingly short time the disease ceased to spread and may be said to have been completely stamped out. The effect was not produced without opposition. The Municipal authorities, as soon as they recovered from their fright began to find faults and instead of seconding the efforts of the Health Officer, did what they could to obstruct and to bring him and his methods into disrepute. So bitter was their opposition that it may be said with truth that the smallpox was stamped out in Victoria without any help from its City Council.

The development of the Kootenay country is the most memorable feature of the history of the Province for the year 1892. Almost every week brought news of some fresh discovery from that district. Mining camps were formed and mining towns arose as if by magic. The work of the development has only just begun. Every one who visits the region is impressed with its immense capabilities, and it is confidently declared by experienced men that it is the richest mining region of America.

A PROGRESSIVE MAYOR.

We are pleased to learn that the requisition to Mr. Dalby has been so numerously signed. We are not surprised that enterprising citizens want to have a progressive man for Mayor. They do not want their city to come to a sudden standstill, and they do not want a Mayor who will consider it his duty to throw cold water on every proposal that savors of change or progress. The wet-blanket style of man is not the man to put at the head of the affairs of the city, which must move with the times. Mr. Dalby is an enterprising man, working in the city, and his interests are involved in its welfare. It is as much his business to promote its interests as it is to increase his own prosperity. Like all other working citizens, his advancement is bound up with that of the city. He cannot afford to look idly on while the city is going backward, or while matters injurious to it are suffered to go on without check. Whatever hurts the city hurts him personally, and whatever benefits the city benefits him. This is the kind of man which the citizens want to manage their affairs. We trust that every man in the city who wishes to see it go ahead, will do what he can to have Mr. Dalby placed in the Mayor's chair. He will not need to be "prodded" by his friends to do his duty when an important crisis occurs.

Indigestion, Dizziness, take BEECHAM'S PILLS.

EDUCATIONAL.

CORRIG COLLEGE

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Principal, J. W. Church, M.A.

Assisted by an efficient staff of English and Scotch Graduates.

The BOARDING Department Re-Opens Monday, January 9, 1893;

The ELEMENTARY and DAY Departments Tuesday, January 10, 1893.

The Principal can be consulted at the College, and new boys examined, on Monday, Jan. 9, dec31-6t

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

HEAD MASTER: REV. C. ENSOR-SHARP, M.A.

This School will re-open in the School Room, Church Hill, on

Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1893

At 9.30 a.m.

Communications can be addressed to Post Office Box 188, Victoria, B.C. dec25

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VICTORIA COLLEGE FOR GIRLS

BELCHER STREET, VICTORIA.

PUPILS ADMITTED AT ANY TIME

For terms and all particulars apply to the Principal. MISS KITTO. ap29

THE Rev. A. J. Greer, M.A., and Mrs. Greer have opened a Language, Mathematics and Elementary School at 10 Coleridge Avenue. Candidates prepared for all Civil Service Examinations; also for matriculation in English and Colonial Universities of Divinity, Medicine and Law. Elementary department—Children under 14, Music, French and Croyon drawing a specialty. Evening classes for those backward with their studies. Terms on application. nov1-1mo

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CLEARANCE SALE

The sale at the Manchester House is still going on, and will continue until the stock is disposed of.

ALL OUR STOCK OF

Dress Goods, Millinery, Mantles

CORSETS AND WHITEWEAR

Will be sold at a Great Reduction to clear, as all must go.

Balance of our Mantles, Capes and Jackets will be sold Regardless of Cost.

10 DOZ. SILK HANDKERCHIEFS at 20c. EACH.

Wool Shawls

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AT COST

Now is the time to buy cheap.

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CITIZENS' TICKET

1893.

NORTH WARD.

ALDERMEN.

A. G. McCANDLESS.
MUNROE MILLER.
EDWARD A. LEWIS.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

HENRY SAUNDERS.
J. STUART YATES.

CENTRE WARD.

ALDERMEN.

ALD. W. D. McKILLIGAN.
EDWARD PEARSON.
A. L. BELYEA.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

JOHN B. LOVELL.
F. G. RICHARDS.

SOUTH WARD.

ALDERMEN.

ALD. H. A. MUNN.
ANTON HENDERSON
G. A. McTAVISH.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

CHARLES HAYWARD.
M. S. WADE, M.D.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

The above named gentlemen having been chosen at a Citizens' Meeting held on Monday evening last, to represent the city as Aldermen and School Trustees for the year 1893, your support and hearty co-operation to elect them is earnestly solicited.

B. GORDON, Chairman.
B. BOGGS, Secretary.

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THE CITY.

A Social Dance.

There will be another social dance given by the married ladies in Harmony hall to-morrow evening.

A Few Figures.

The Police court fines during the past twelve months aggregated \$6,654.20, while the cemetery receipts for the same period were \$2,764.25.

Rugby Football.

The James Bay Junior and Sunflower teams will play a game of Rugby to-morrow morning at the Hill at 10:30 o'clock sharp, and excellent sport is anticipated.

A New Partner.

Mr. A. S. Innes has been admitted as a partner in the firm of Bodwell & Irving. The business will still be carried on under the name of Bodwell & Irving.

Still Another Christmas Tree.

The members of "C" Battery gave a Christmas tree and social to the children of members of the battery last night. All present enjoyed a pleasant evening.

Temperance Mass Meeting.

A mass meeting will be held in the Temperance hall, Pandora avenue, to-morrow evening, when Revs. J. E. Coombes, Coverdale Watson and John Campbell, D.D., will deliver addresses.

The Tolmie School.

Miss Grace Godson has been appointed a monitor for the Tolmie public school, this being an addition to the teaching staff. The two new rooms lately built will be occupied for the first time after the present holidays.

In Aid of Chinese Mission Work.

An entertainment, consisting of a Christmas tree, music, pictures and substantial tea will be given at Angela college on the 4th inst., by the Ladies' Auxiliary Chinese Mission, who are working to raise funds for the necessary expenses of the school.

Start '93 Tolerant.

William Rendell, a volunteer member of the Fire department, was married last evening to Miss Campbell in the First Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Campbell officiating. In honor of the event the white pennant will be hoisted over the fire halls to-day.

To Discuss Civic Matters.

Mayor Devenish has called a public meeting, to be held in the Council Chambers on Monday evening next, to discuss civic matters with a view to showing what the present Mayor and Council have accomplished during the past year. The chair will be taken at 8 o'clock.

Poetic Justice.

One of the city police officers last evening gathered in a young man who is suspected of having "rolled" a drunken comrade and relieved him of a considerable sum of money. The peculiar feature of the case is that the robber is believed to have been himself robbed of his booty a few hours later.

Confirms the Report.

Mr. A. L. Belyea confirms the recent item in the Toronto Empire to the effect that a decision has been reached in the claims of the Canadian sealers upon the British Government for damages arising out of the *modus vivendi* with the U.S. Claims aggregating some £20,000 have been allowed so far.

Signs of the Times.

By the merry midnight din; by the bleary morning grin; by the weary shopman's looks; by the sneery "closing books"; by the cheery "Happy New"; by the dreary "same to you"; by these merry, bleary, sneery, cheery, dreary things we see,—'tis '93.

Seattle Footballers.

The Seattle football team to meet the Victorians on Monday is composed as follows: W. Sims, goal; R. Monk and J. Duncan, backs; J. White, H. Work and E. Williams, half backs; R. McCann, J. Beggs, J. Bruce, Dr. McKenzie and L. Hinds, forwards. Mr. G. Fairley is the umpire.

Ten Already in the Field.

Ald. Humber announces himself a candidate for election to the Council for the North Ward. Ald. Baker and Bragg will also run again. Mr. H. S. Fairall is asking for support. There are now ten candidates in the field, the others being G. C. Gerow, Thomas Shaw and B. H. West, and the Citizens' candidates: A. G. McCandless, Munroe Miller, and E. A. Lewis.

Work Has Commenced.

Men went at work yesterday morning under Mr. W. H. Spiller, to build a 66-foot road, from Lovers' Lane around the water front, to meet the Oak Bay road in the neighborhood of the new Mount Baker hotel. The drive is one of the prettiest in the district. The Council can now follow suit and repair the road to Oak Bay, which is in a disgraceful state and which has been complained of so much.

Bogusman's Night.

The "Hegman's Night," or Mistletoe Eve concert given in the Philharmonic hall last night, under the auspices of the Sir William Wallace society, was a most successful and pleasant event. The various numbers of the programme as published yesterday, were all well-received and enthusiastically applauded. Madame Laird secured a successful first appearance with "Auld Robin Grey" and Mary of Argyll.

British Columbia's Fifth City.

Vernon was yesterday incorporated, and Lawyer Cochrane returns to-night with the official seal. It is probable that Mr. Price Ellison will be the first Mayor, and that the aldermen will be Messrs. J. A. Sherbert, J. Marlin, W. F. Martin, W. J. Armstrong, E. J. Tronstell. The nomination for Mayor and councillors takes place on January 21. W. M. Cochrane being the returning officer. Vernon is going ahead, and as the fifth city in B. C. the Colonist wishes it every prosperity.

Sealing Claims.

Official dispatches have been received at the Custom House that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries has received through His Excellency the Governor-General a dispatch from the Marquis of Ripon, in which an expression of thanks of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury is conveyed to Collectors of Customs A. R. Milne and local officers in Victoria for the efficient assistance rendered to Messrs. Gladstone and Rose in connection with their inquiry into the claims of the sealers to compensation under the *modus vivendi* of 1891. It is expected that those claims will very shortly be settled.

They Have Arrived.

Among the arrivals on last evening's boat was a car of very choice Eastern apples for B. Gordon.

TO HAVE A CANDIDATE

Victoria West Ratepayers Hold a Meeting to Discuss Civic Representation.

A Committee Appointed to Interview the Citizens' Association as to Support.

Ex-Ald. Werner presided at a meeting of the ratepayers of Victoria West held in the school-house last evening. He was selected chairman after a great many others had declined to act, and filled the bill so acceptably that at the conclusion a hearty vote of thanks was tendered him.

The meeting was called for the purpose of discussing the feasibility of bringing out a candidate for alderman to represent Victoria West, and certainly it was the unanimous feeling of those present that this should be done. Two of the candidates for Victoria West attended and made speeches, Mr. E. A. Lewis, one of the Citizens' Association ticket, being also present.

Among the speakers were: Messrs. Geo. S. Fairall, E. A. Lewis, D. Bishop, R. W. Koper, Beaumont Beggs, Alexander Watson and P. Shakespeare. Mr. Boggs presented a list of the requirements which had been handed him. This required the candidate selected to pledge himself to the following planks of the platform: (1) The purchase of the Songhees reserve by the city. (2) The laying down of the street lines. (3) The placing of hydrants and fire apparatus in Victoria West. (4) The division of the city into smaller wards with more equitable representation. (5) The extension of the electric light service to Victoria West. (6) The repeal of the Local Improvement by-law.

The suggestion was made that as the Citizens' association would give great assistance to a candidate selected from Victoria West, it would be well to appoint a committee to confer with the association and have the names of the Victoria West ratepayers taken on the ticket. The suggestion was by a unanimous vote adopted and the chairman named Messrs. D. Bishop, Alex. Watson and W. Ledingham as the committee. They are to call a public meeting when they have conferred with the Citizens' association.

Mr. D. Bishop was nominated to run as a candidate for school trustee.

A Sumptuous Lunch.

The patrons of the Hotel Victoria are cordially invited to a sumptuous lunch of grouse, boned turkey, etc., which will be served in the bar of the Hotel Victoria on New Year's day.

Lime Light Exhibition.

As will be seen by an advertisement, an entertainment illustrated by lime light views will be given to-morrow evening in the old Methodist church. The lecture will be upon British Columbia, the Mother Country and the United States. Fifteen valuable prizes will be distributed.

The Equitable.

The agents of the Equitable finished their year's business yesterday. The energy which has been displayed by the agents of this company during the year has been marked, and it is said a larger business than ever, though times have been quiet, has been written.

No Tidings from Stark Miller.

One of the party who has been searching for the lost boy, Stark Miller, returned last evening. He reports having found no traces whatever of the lost one. The place where he is supposed to have been lost was traversed for about 14 miles around about and not a single clue of any kind was discovered.

Nanaimo Footballers.

The International football match between Seattle and Nanaimo, played at the latter place yesterday, was witnessed by a large crowd, who booed and yelled until they were hoarse over the result. The visitors showed themselves faster than the home team, but the weight of the latter more than counterbalanced, giving them victory by three goals to one.

An Expert Opinion.

A Montreal dispatch of yesterday says: Dr. Lachapelle, of Montreal, and Dr. Pelletier, of Quebec, have returned from the Congress of Hygienists recently held in Mexico. While away they visited the quarantines of New Orleans, San Francisco and Victoria, B. C. The two first named are reported as almost perfect, but the Canadian quarantine at Victoria, they say, scarcely deserves the name.

Who Holds a Lottery?

The lucky number in the drawing last evening for the piano at Geo. H. Maynard's boot and shoe store was 4,117. The person who holds the number is yet unknown. The committee composed of R. Little, J. Mallett, H. N. Short, R. Heatherington, C. Johnson, R. Short, and N. Olive supervised the affair, and Miss Lillian Cohen kindly drew the tickets for them.

GOLD DUST SHIPMENTS.

(Reported by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.)

1892.	Bank of B.C.	Bank of B.N.A.	Green, W. & Co.	Bank of M.
Jan'y...	\$13,623 72	550 00	\$3,311 87	
Feb'y...	12,429 99	827 00	5,122 02	
March...	12,579 72		6,805 01	
April...	7,937 00	1,345 00	11,632 26	
May...	13,300 21	825 00	10,540 82	
June...	8,291 79	840 00	12,735 41	
July...	11,791 18	1,965 00	8,798 61	
August...	13,573 15	4,330 00	40,263 06	\$75 00
Septem'r...	32,129 06	7,029 72	17,254 38	
October...	11,520 53	2,390 72	9,512 37	
Novem'r...	11,578 19	2,321 00	19,828 89	
Decem'r...	11,555 02	431 00	9,244 49	
Total...	\$171,361 58	\$23,158 46	\$180,792 45	\$75 00

RECAPITULATION.

Bank of B. C.	\$171,361 58
Bank of B. N. A.	23,158 46
Bank of Montreal	19,828 89
G. W. & Co.	130,792 45
Total shipment for 1892.	\$325,139 49
Total shipment for 1891.	347,870 03
Decrease.	\$19,730 54

Prices.

Hy. Gribble begs to inform the ticket holders that the drawing for the prizes at the Victoria Bazaar, 84 Government street, will take place next Tuesday, the 3rd of January at 7 o'clock, evening, instead of on the 12th as advertised. dec31-24

The Star Almanac for sale by T. N. Hibben & Co.

To close out the balance of our Xmas goods, we offer what remains at such low prices that it will tempt customers who desire to make New Year presents, to purchase from T. N. Hibben & Co.

Drink Phoenix Lager Beer.

Let's Dances—Hibben & Co.

SISTER SOCIETIES.

Brief Summary of the Busy Week—The Seasonable Xmas Tree.

The festive Xmas tree waved in most of the local lodge halls during the week past. Routine business, combined with festivities, formed the order of the holidays.

Uniform Rank, K. of P., held a meeting for the nomination of officers Thursday. A number of names were placed in nomination, and the election will be proceeded with at the next meeting.

Far West and Sunset Lodges will install officers during the present week.

The annual ball in honor of the institution of the first Pythian lodge in the province, will be held on January 27. The committee on arrangement will meet again Wednesday.

Hiram lodge, No. 14, A. F. and A. M., of Union, B.C., installed officers on St. John's Day, December 27: W. M., Alex. Grant; S. W., Wm. Matheson; J. W., Robt. Grant; Treas., Geo. Howe; Secy., W. J. Young, P. M.; Chaplain, Rev. Alex. Fraser; S. D., J. B. Holmes; J. D., F. L. Cook, D. of Cer., Wm. Mitchell; Stewards, J. Sargent and Jos. Moore; I. G., Thos. Cairns; and Tyler, John Piercy.

The officers elect of Columbia Lodge, No. 2, and Acme Lodge, No. 14, I. O. O. F., will be installed on Wednesday and Friday evenings, respectively. Victoria Lodge, No. 1, and Dominion Lodge, No. 4, will not install until the following week. On Tuesday evening the officers of Vancouver Encampment, No. 1, will be installed by Grand Patriarch H. Waller, the proceedings being open to all third degree Odd Fellows.

Seeger's Council, No. 85, Y.M.L., meet to-morrow evening: smoking concert committee meeting in the afternoon and important business in the evening.

Court Northern Light A.O.F., will give a social and concert to the local Foresters and their wives and families next Friday evening in the Foresters' hall.

The "Native Sons of British Columbia" have taken the first steps towards incorporating along the lines of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

A number of interesting communications intended for this column had to be laid over until next week owing to lack of space.

C.O.O.F., M.U., lodges combined in a social, Christmas tree, and dance in Fernwood hall, Thursday evening.

Western Star lodge, A.O.U.W., will install officers on the 9th inst.

If you have cold take Cabb's Cough Cure—save yourself from La Grippe. Sold in Victoria by the following respectable druggists: Geo. Morrison, Thomas Sholtz, Dean & Cyderman.

Thousands of Dollars

I spent trying to find a cure for St. Barbara, which I had 12 years. Physicians said they never saw so severe a case. My legs, back and arms were covered by the humor. I was unable to lie down in bed, could not walk without crutches, and had to have my arms, back and legs bandaged twice a day. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon I could see a change. The flesh became more healthy, the sores soon healed, the scales fell off. I was soon able to give up bandages and crutches, and a happy man I was. I had been taking

Mr. S. G. Derry, have my arms, back and legs bandaged twice a day. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon I could see a change. The flesh became more healthy, the sores soon healed, the scales fell off. I was soon able to give up bandages and crutches, and a happy man I was. I had been taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla for seven months, and since that time, 2 years, I have worn no bandages whatever and my legs and arms are sound and well." S. G. Derry, 45 Bradford St., Providence, R. I.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver bile, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, and sick headache. Try them.

FOR SALE.

The lease, furniture, liquors, provisions, etc., of the Alderlea Hotel, Duncan's, B.C. A good paying business in a growing town. For particulars address C. H. DICKIE, Duncan's, B.C. dec30-6t

WANTED.

A teacher for South Comox School. Stating experience and qualifications. Apply to S. CRECH, Secretary of School Board, Comox. dec11-1t

P. A. NICOLLE & CO.

Direct importers of JAPANESE MERCHANDISE 96 YATES ST. (Wilson Block) AND AT HIOGO, JAPAN.

We carry a large stock of the best goods, imported direct from our house in Japan, which we are able to offer at very low prices. dec1

BUTTER

JUST RECEIVED A Car of Choice Creamery Butter, SEPTEMBER MAKE.

THOS. - EARLE

WHOLESALE GROCER,

WHARF STREET. dec10-1m

The Old Year Out

—OR—

The New Year In

IT'S ALL THE SAME.

PENDRAY

Leads in all the lines of

SOAPS

Blueing, Blacking, Extract of Soap, Etc., Etc.

25 HUMBOLDT ST.

dec15

Ex "CHILI"

from London.

Just Landed.

VERY FINE CLARET,
(In Case and Bulk.)
CHOICE BURGUNDY,
CAMUSET CHAMPAGNE
(The Finest Dry Wine in the Province.)

CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD CO. BRANDY 1867 AND 1831.

Brown's Celebrated 4 Crown Scotch Whiskey, Guinness' Stout, bottled by Foster, Bass' Ale, bottled by Foster.

White's Portland Cement, Fire Brick, Blacksmith's Coal, Coke, Pig Iron, Etc., Etc., Etc.

TURNER, BEETON & CO.

J. D. PEMBERTON, C.E.

F. B. PEMBERTON, Notary Public.

PEMBERTON & SON
Real Estate and Financial Agents

CITY, SUBURBAN AND FARMING PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES OF INTEREST

P. O. BOX 246, VICTORIA. me25

HAPPY NEW YEAR

KERR & BEGG

BOOKS

GILMORE & McCANDLESS

We Lead

—IN—

Winter Clothing

MEN'S SUITS

MEN'S OVERCOATS

BOYS' SUITS

BOYS' OVERCOATS

All the Latest Styles. Best Selection in the City.

Gilmore & McCandless

Telephone Call 563.

37 Johnson Street.

dec29-3mo

WESTSIDE - REDUCTION - SALE

—OF—

SURPLUS

WINTER GOODS

Begins on Tuesday Morning, the 3rd inst., at 10 o'clock.

Goods will be described and prices given on Wednesday morning.

Jackets, Ulsters, Jerseys, etc., at prices to ensure a complete clearance before February 1st.

For quotations see Tuesday's Times and Wednesday's COLONIST.

J. Hutchesson & Co.

dec15-t

TENDERS

TENDERS.

The St. Andrew's & Caledonian Society invites tenders up to 10 o'clock on Monday next, for the lease of the Caledonia Park for the year 1893. For further information apply to Mr. H. MITCHELL, Chairman Park Committee. EDWIN C. SMITH, Secretary. dec1

MAPLE RIDGE DYKIN COMMISSIONERS.

Tenders are asked for the purchase of debentures to the amount of \$80,000, to be issued by the Maple Ridge Dyking Commissioners under the provisions of the Drainage and Dyking Act, 1888 and 1892 of British Columbia.

For full particulars apply to A. St. G. Hamersley, Solicitor, Vancouver, B. C. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Tenders to be addressed under sealed cover endorsed "Tender for Debentures" to A. G. Gamble, Clerk to the Commissioners, Post Office, New Westminster, B. C., on or before the 31st day of December, 1892.

(Signed) W. J. HARRIS, Chairman of Commissioners. no12

"LAND REGISTRY ACT."

Lot 67 Block H, Victoria West, in the City of Victoria.

A Certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above lot will be issued to Thomas Allison, on the 17th day of January, 1893, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me, in writing, by some person claiming an estate or interest therein or some part thereof.

C. J. LEGGATT, Registrar-General. Land Registry Office, Victoria, 12th December, 1892. dec13-3mo

"LAND REGISTRY ACT."

Lot Six, Medina Grove, Victoria City (Map 65)

WHEREAS the Certificate of Title of Joseph Levy to the above lot, bearing date the 6th day of October, 1891, has been lost and application has been made for a duplicate of said certificate; "Notice is therefore hereby given that such duplicate will be issued unless cause be shown to the contrary, in writing, within one month from the date hereof."

C. J. LEGGATT, Registrar-General. Land Registry Office, Victoria, 5th December, 1892. dec1-1m

"LAND REGISTRY ACT."

Lots 18 and 17, Group 1, Osoyoos Division of Yale District.

A certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above property will be issued to Forbes George Vernon, on the 11th day of January, 1893, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me, in writing, by some person claiming an estate or interest in said property, or some part thereof.

C. J. LEGGATT, Registrar-General. Land Registry Office, Victoria, October 12, 1892. oc13

"LAND REGISTRY ACT."

Lots 58, Block H, Victoria West, and Lot 1268 in the City of Victoria.

CERTIFICATES of Indefeasible Title to the above lots will be issued to Thomas Allison, on the 6th day of January, 1893, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me, in writing, by some person claiming an estate or interest therein or some part thereof.

C. J. LEGGATT, Registrar-General. Land Registry Office, Victoria, Oct. 4, 1892. oc5

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the Sixth Annual Meeting of the British Columbia Fire Insurance Company will be held in the Company's office, 111 Yates street, Victoria, on Thursday, January 19th, 1893, at four p. m., when the annual report of the company and personal estate of the company are requested to attend. dec16-1892

WM. DALBY, Manager. dec17-1mo

THE LEADING FINANCIAL INSTITUTION OF THE WORLD

Equitable Life Assurance Society

OF THE UNITED STATES

Which is TO-DAY WITHOUT A RIVAL in the Field of Life Assurance, being recognized everywhere as the

Greatest and Most Successful Life Assurance Company in Existence

During the last ten years the **EQUITABLE** made the largest increase of any Company in the world, in every item indicating Growth, Magnitude, Financial Strength, Economy and Profit. It shows:

Greatest Increase in Premiums Income, -	-	-	-	\$18,961,123
Greatest Increase in Total Income, -	-	-	-	22,046,207
Greatest Increase in Assets, -	-	-	-	68,360,554
Greatest Increase in Surplus, -	-	-	-	15,888,009

Greatest Increase in Outstanding Insurance, -	-	-	\$468,658,951
Greatest Excess of Income over Expenditures, -	-	-	65,992,363
Greatest Excess in Ratio of Assets and Liabilities, -	-	-	8.71 per cent.

THE TONTINE SYSTEM OF ASSURANCE DEvised BY THE EQUITABLE IS THE

GRANDEST FINANCIAL TRIUMPH OF THE CENTURY.

COMBINING, AS IT DOES, PERFECT PROTECTION TO THE FAMILY AND ESTATE, WITH LARGE PROFITS TO THE ASSURED.

If you contemplate assuring your life, or desire to investigate the merits of Tontine Assurance, apply to any of the authorized agents of the Society, or send your name and address, with date of birth, to this office, when you will receive an illustration of the actual results of a 20 year Tontine Policy, issued at your own age 20 years ago.

J. H. BROWNLEE, - Manager, Vancouver Island, - 42 FORT ST., VICTORIA.

A. W. TAYLOR, SPECIAL AGENT.

E. H. KING, CITY AGENT.

BILL NYE IN OHIO.

A Story With a Moral of a Self Made Man—How the Depot at Marion Compares

With the One at Indianapolis—Nye's Bad Break When He Proposed to His Wife.

[Copyright, 1892, by Edgar W. Nye.]

Well, here we are at Cockroach House! We have just arrived, and the porter has tried to snatch our little valises away and check them when we invariably want to take them to our room. I will not allow this myself, for once my grip was sirup-tiously opened and my cough sirup taken by an unknown person.

We still travel about over Ohio, having a pained look and a financial stringency which I hope will be relieved when Mr. Cleveland takes the chair. Good times



AT THE COCKROACH HOUSE.

will then be plentiful, and if not he need never come before the people again for anything. I know a drayman quite well here. I had a letter to him from a truckman in New York city. He says that his case is only one of many in Ohio. He had to mortgage his team under a Republican rule of four years, but after the 4th of March next, if he goes out to the barn and finds that mortgage still on his team, he is going to vote hereafter with the third party.

A strange thing happened at Mackinaw not long ago. There is an eating house there, and one day a man who is said to be a good salesman, but a wholly self made man, stopped there hoping to eat \$1.50 worth of victuals for 75 cents and still have time to spare. Dishes are passed about the table by young women dressed in tight fitting gingham dresses and a cold shaw chrysanthemum in the bosom of each.

One of them had a dish of delicious hash and asked the self made man if he

would have some. His mouth had been a little constricted by trying to swallow a quarter of a pie and a cup of coffee at the same time, so she did not quite understand his reply. She thought that he wanted some, so she put a spoonful gently on his plate, where there was quite a collection of pickles, maple sirup, tripe and jelly. When the hash was placed on his plate he wished to show that he had been too well brought up to eat hash, so he emptied the plate on the floor with a cold, well brad air.

Then he filled his plate with another heterogeneous mass, which really made the hash lying cold and stiff on the floor look almost beautiful.

When he came to the counter to pay he handed out a five dollar bill, and the proprietor gave him back two dollars.

"Isn't your rates a little exorbitant?" asked the man as he ran a toothpick under his nails thoughtfully and removed a prune seed from his beard.

"No, not when we have to clean up the dining room after your meal," said Joe, the proprietor.

"Well, if you would come out from behind that counter for a few moments I would take the change out of you," said the man, purple with rage, as he lightly flipped the yolk of a soft fried egg from the front of his vest.

"There might be a chance for me in the meantime," said Joe as he made change for a file of customers coming out.

The man went away growling and with his high hat, which he wore on Grant's election, on the side of his head.

At the depot Joe met his bus and said to the self made man, "I am here now to return your change, which I could not do while waiting on my customers."

With that the self made man put down his satchels and the sample washing machine which he was introducing. As he put down his luggage, and just as he was straightening up, Joe gave him one on the submaxillary gland and two on the bugle before he could make the statement "Ouch!" He and the grips went rolling off the platform together. It took a good, quick eye to tell which was satchel and which was self made man.

"Now," said Joe as the earnest but self taught man arose and went to the train, wiping off the blood with a handful of cotton waste that had been taken out of the hotbox. "if anyone should ask you where you got that nose you can tell them that the proprietor of the Mackinaw Eating House gave it to you," whereupon he got on the bus and went home to his duties.

This should teach us that we will do well to keep our fore feet out of the food and not gnaw the manger while waiting for our order to be filled.

The Ohio granger is not wholly lacking in resources, I find. He is especially proud of his wagon roads about here. Some years ago the farmers decided to tax all property at a high rate if it faced on a wagon road or extended back 100 feet. As a great many of these best Ohio roads parallel the railroad tracks, the railroad property practically aids materially in maintaining these roads, and as the law is a county or town affair buying a legislature and thus repealing it is out of the

question. Thus the down trodden farmer is greatly pleased and may be heard softly chuckling to himself as he follows the plow by day, or at evening, with a shingle, scrapes the rich mold from the inner seam of his trousers below the knees, where he has "interfered."

Marion, O., is a good town, but does really need a new depot. At present the depot consists of Jim Fisk's old private car. The waiting room is the body of the car, and the tickets are sold in the butler's pantry. If the World's fair should give the railroad company a good summer in 1893, it may put an addition to the depot. Very likely it will be a caboose, which will be used for handling baggage and connected with the old depot by a vestibule.

The comparison between the depot at Indianapolis and that at Marion is very striking. Indianapolis has one of the lightest, cheeriest, most commodious depots in the Union, I think, while the one at Marion is so small that you have to go to the ticket window and ask the price of your ticket and then go outside to get the money out of your pocket.

At Ashtabula, O., we found the old home of Ben Wade. Ben Wade was very bald, and yet he had many admirers both in this state and out of it.

On the evening of Mr. Windom's sudden death at the great dinner at Delmonico's we got to discussing Wade before going in to dinner, and to sort of cheer me up he spoke of Wade's greatness and baldness, as if they went in pairs, which is really not so by a good deal.

"One day," said Mr. Windom, "Wade had made a particularly brilliant speech and was welcomed by the great general mass of people, and Ohio people in particular. One old lady especially said: 'Mr. Wade, I have come over 400 miles to hear that speech, and I am tickled plump to death with the way you socked it to 'em. I want to shake hands with you, and I also want, as a special favor, to carry home a lock of your hair.'"

"Certainly," says Wade, stepping forward with gallantry and shaking hands warmly by the hand, "I will shake hands with you with much pleasure," and jerking off his wig he told her to help herself.

Joshua R. Giddings, with Wade, also lived in the county seat, which is near the city of Ashtabula. The city has tried six years to get the court house, but failed, and so there is a feud over it. A country without a feud is rather a dull place to live in. I am getting ready to have one in my beautiful North Carolina home, but so far cannot find a worthy man who will attend to the feud while I write it up for the press. Possibly the man who built my house will do.

Ashtabula has 12,000 people and is very prosperous. Gaspipe, the great penman and author of "How to Avoid Bad Breaks in Good Society," lives here. He came very near estranging my wife and myself. I used one of his really written proposals of marriage, and she, having studied the same with the idea of familiarizing herself with the manner of rejecting any such thing without causing needless pain, recognized the composition, also the

shading on the back stroke of the B; but I got a chance to write one myself afterward, which was so earnest, yet full of wit and command of language, that I gave her my hand in marriage and endowed her with all my worldly goods, including a good shotgun.



THE GOOD BUT NEW LAID YOUNG MAN.

Mr. Gaspipe is a good man to prepare forms of correspondence, even to a letter from a defeated candidate for mayor to his wife's mother, in which he expresses the opinion that the successful party will be so lacking in judgment during his term that the opposition will easily win, at which time, should he be successful and build an addition to the house, he would be glad to have a visit from her.

The author of the Spencerian system of penmanship was of this country and does not even regret it yet.

Ashtabula is remembered chiefly because it was the scene of a most terrible railroad disaster, in which 200 people lost their lives, in 1876, but she should be best known as the biggest ore receiving port in the world. At Harbor are mountains sixty feet high of red, brown and black ore. Often 600 cars a day, of thirty tons each, making 18,000 tons, are sent south to the furnaces.

Mr. Stewart built a street railroad to Harbor from Ashtabula in 1883 and charged ten cents on same one way. Of course that would be one way, but it was not Ashtabula's way. He did not build or ballast the road to suit the town and when approached used to ask the delegates to kindly go to Ingersoll beta noir, so in 1890 the council hired men to jerk up the track, which they did then and there being.

The streets of Ashtabula need a good deal of attention during the rainy season. They need some kind of thickening stirred into them. Two years ago a drayman lost a sack of flour in one of the streets, but of course a bag of flour could not thicken whole street. Yesterday in Danville, Ill., I saw a strange sight. It was in an electric car. A young man from some distance, who

had never before been on an electric car, was there in his other suit of clothes. The car had no conductor, but a "Pay Here" box in front, fare five cents.

The young man had nothing less than a quarter, so he suffered some time till he got up courage to ask a gent near him how he could get change. The gent said, "Give your quarter to the driver, and he will give you change for it." So the driver, as usual, gave him back a little envelope, with a quarter's change in it, as he has no right to pay the fare himself.

The young man counted the money and went back to the driver. After he knocked on the door while the driver said, "What the something or other do you want now?" The good but new laid young man said: "Sir, you gave me too much money. You did not take out my fare." He then looked around on the rest of the audience with a smile of glad approval of himself while the driver took out the nickel and afterward bought beer with it. Ignorance is always the prey of dishonesty. Also a cat in heavy woolen mittens catches no mice.

BILL NYE.

INGERSOLL ROCK DRILL CO.,

OF CANADA, LTD. MONTREAL.



ROCK DRILLS

Air Compressors.

General Mining and Quarrying Machinery. A full stock of Drills and Duplicate parts always on hand.

WM. GORDON, Agent for B. C.,

OFFICE: GALPIN BLOCK, P. O. Box 787, 491 Government St., Vt. orla. ocl8-su-w-f-d&w-ly

A FINE LINE

PRESSED BRICKS

Slightly off color,

Selling at a Great Reduction.

F. C. DAVIDGE & CO.

POUND NOTICE

In City Pound

ONE BAY HORSE

White streak on face, white hind foot, leather strap on neck. Will be sold at City Pound by auction on

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4.

At 12 o'clock noon, if not redeemed and pound charges paid on or before that date.

ANEREW SHAW, Poundkeeper.

December 19, 1893.

VICTORIA BREWING & ICE COMPANY



P. O. Box 216. Telephone 436. Office: Cor. Government and Discovery Streets.

FIRE INSURANCE. PHOENIX INSURANCE CO., OF Hartford, Conn. ESTABLISHED 1854. Cash Capital, \$2,000,000. CANADA BRANCH: Head Office, 114 St. James St. MONTREAL. GERALD E. HART, General Manager.

A share of your Fire Insurance is solicited for this reliable and wealthy company, renowned for prompt and liberal settlement of claims.

J. J. AUSTIN, Victoria Agents, 44 M. VATES, 783 Government St.

A Bid for Business!

BUY AT THE

SCOTCH JEWEL BOX

82 1-2 Government Street, Next door to Bank of Montreal. SEE WINDOW FOR PRICES

Closing out Sale of

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC

Now is the time to secure a Bargain. Make a purchase and Save Money. Bring your Repairs. Cheapest and best in the city. Personal attention given to stopping and troublesome watches. English watches a specialty.

SPORTSMEN, ATTENTION!

THE ACME FOLDING BOAT CO.

BOAT EXTENDED BOAT FOLDED

Manufacturers of the celebrated Acme and Eureka Folding Boats; safe, light, handsome, compact; unequalled for fishing, shooting and cruising; weight, 35 lbs. up. Prices from \$25.00. Collapsible Canvas Decoy—two dozen carried in coat pockets. Send for catalogue 1892.

R. L. & J. W. KIRKUP, Sole Agents for Canada, 242 St. James St., Montreal.

my22

FINE FRUIT

Extra Loose Muscatel Raisins. do.

Dessert Cluster do.

Imperial Cabinet do.

Layer Valencia do.

Morand's Valencia do.

Golden St. Anna do.

Patras Currants, etc., etc.

HUDSON'S BAY CO.,

VICTORIA, ap24

FACTORY SITES WANTED

Two full sized lots, about seven blocks from post office, for two factories to employ about fifty hands; one factory to be built within two months.

Any property owner holding water front privileges please communicate. Apply to

JAMES H. FALCONER,

Victoria Vinegar and Pickle Works,

VICTORIA, B.C. de28-6c

B. C. Board of Trade Building.

OFFICES TO LET.

The Directors are prepared to receive applications for offices in the new Board of Trade Building, on Bastion street. Responsible parties can secure on leases more than one suite of offices, with privilege of subletting. The offices are heated and conveniently arranged, singly and in suites of two and three rooms, having fire-proof vaults, electric light, gas fixtures and other modern conveniences. special attention has been given to the sanitary arrangements. For further particulars and plans apply at No. 80 Wharf street, to

F. ELWORTHY, Secretary pro tem.

The Management of the

HOTEL VICTORIA

Is now prepared to accept Boarders, with or without rooms, at reduced prices for the winter months.

Tariff of rates on application. The Cuisine acknowledged to be the best in the city.

P. T. PATTON, Proprietor,

de25

The Colonist.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1893.

ASTRONOMICAL.

VICTORIA, Jan. 1, 1893.
Sun rises 7:53 a.m. | Sun sets 4:15 p.m.
Moon sets 7:20 a.m.

Day of the year, 1st.
N.B.—The above calculations are based on mean solar time, which is 13m. 52s. slower than V.P. standard time.

THE THERMOMETER.

ESQUIMALT STATION, Dec. 31, 1892.
Report for 24 hours ending 9 p.m.

Time	Mean	Velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:
1 a.m.	48°	
5 a.m.	47°	
9 a.m.	45°	5 a.m.—S.S.
1 p.m.	47°	1 p.m.—Calm.
5 p.m.	51°	9 p.m.—20 S.
9 p.m.	49°	

Average state of weather—Cloudy.
E. BAYNES REED, Observer.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

The Quarantined "Tacoma"—To Navigate Lake Okanagan.

THE QUARANTINED TACOMA.

Yesterday morning scows were sent down to Albert Head, and the infected Chinese from the N. P. liner Tacoma, were transferred to shore, where they are placed under guard. About noon, the process of fumigation commenced, and is now being carried out, so that by noon to-day the vessel may be expected at the Outer wharf. Mr. Alex. Stewart of Dowdell, Carill & Co., owners of the vessel, went over to Port Townsend last evening to explain to the health authorities there what has been done here, so as to save any possible delay in passing the Tacoma in. There are 150 tons of freight for Victoria.

FOR OKANAGAN LAKE.

J. A. Thomson, steamboat inspector, has returned from an official visit to the mainland. He reports satisfactory progress on the new C.P.R. steamer which is to run on Okanagan lake, the machinery being all made by the B.C. Iron Works, except the boiler, which comes from Montreal. The vessel will be 144 feet long, 28 feet wide, and about 4 feet deep. It is to be a stern wheeler, and will be able to make about 16 knots an hour.

SOUTHWARD BOUND.

The passengers who left for San Francisco on the Unatilla yesterday, were: Miss L. Griffith, David Peter Burrill, Mrs. R. W. Kidner, Mrs. J. Nesbitt, Miss E. Nesbitt, Mrs. J. S. Nesbitt and child, K. Reading and wife, R. Beauchamp, Geo. Beauchamp, wife and child, D. M. DeLong, wife and John Stevens.

MARINE NOTES.

Tug Falcon arrived from Nanaimo yesterday with coal.
Steamer Haytian Republic left for Astoria yesterday, having brought no freight for Victoria.

Schooner Vera shipped her crew yesterday, among her crew being the famous hunter, S. N. Johnson.
The Letitia is to go on Clark's ways for repairs.

ENTERED.

Str. Haytian Republic, from Roche Harbor.
Unatilla, from Port Townsend.
City of Kingston, from Vancouver.
Islander, from Nanaimo.
Joan, from Nanaimo.
Falcon, from Westminister.
Princess Louise, from Westminister.

CLEARED.

Str. Islander, for Astoria.
Haytian Republic, for Astoria.
Unatilla, for San Francisco.
City of Kingston, for Port Townsend.
Islander, for Vancouver.
Princess Louise, for Westminister.
Falcon, for Nanaimo.

INTERESTING TO INVESTORS.

A Few of the Desirable Properties Being Handled by Mr. D. R. Young.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found an article referring to the land and building brokerage business of Mr. D. R. Young, who is also agent for the celebrated Etna Fire Insurance company. In connection with the article referred to, it may be as well to state that Mr. Young is a large individual owner of properties, which he thus handles without those intermediate commissions which, of course, come in time from the purchaser.

The appended list comprises a part of these desirable properties which are being offered on astonishingly easy terms.

Seven-Room House—Lot 6x120, on Oak Bay Avenue—selling for \$2,000; \$500 Cash, Balance on time at 8 per cent.

Six-Room House—Lot 28x60, on James Bay, Price \$250; \$250 cash, balance on time at 8 per cent.

Eight-Room House—Lot 28x120, on Stanley Avenue. Price \$470; \$50 cash, balance on time to suit.

Eleven-Room House—Lot 30x120, on Stanley Avenue. Price \$750; \$50 cash, balance on time to suit.

This is a most desirable residence, containing all the most modern conveniences—hot and cold water, electric light, perfect ventilation and sanitation. In fact, a home which will meet the approval of the most exacting. A chance in a thousand.

Three-Room House—Lot 60x100, in Victoria West. \$1,500 each. All on time at low rate of interest.

Two-Room Cottages—Lots 60x100, in Victoria West. Price \$1,150 each; on time; favorable terms.

Twenty-five Lots in Victoria West: only one mile from the Post Office. Streets all graded and sidewalks laid; most desirable residence property, selling at from \$150 to \$300 each, to clear off a loan.

Mr. Young also handles numerous other very attractive residence and farming properties. A call at the office, No. 9 Front street, may result in the obtaining of valuable information.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Children's tea sets at Cheapside.

Labor and money saved by using Pen-dry's Electric Soap.

Tools for the boys at Cheapside.

Xmas gifts in variety at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street.

A fine variety of china goods suitable for Xmas presents now on view and for sale cheap at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street.

Go to Morris', Colonist block, for pipes and cigar holders for Christmas presents.

An elegant assortment of Silk Lamp Shades of nest sizes at Weiler Bros., 51 to 55 Fort street.

Choice Wines.

A special shipment of very superior wines arrived by the Chili, amongst them being a selection of fine Burgundies from Messrs. Poullet Pere et Fils—Beaune Cote d'or, France—whose wines have a very high reputation in Europe. Turner, Beeton & Co., agents.

Large assortment of showy Xmas tree ornaments at Weiler Bros.

ABSTRACT OF TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL									
For the Year 1892 at the Meteorological Station, Esquimalt, B. C.									
MONTHS.	TEMPERATURE.				RAINFALL.				
	Hight.	Lowest	Mean.	Ave.	Inches.	Ave.	No. of days.	Ave.	
January	55.0	28.9	39.4	37.3	4.58	4.35	15	13	
February	52.1	29.0	41.1	38.2	0.80	2.97	13	11	
March	61.9	31.5	45.5	43.1	3.05	2.52	18	13	
April	60.2	39.0	49.6	44.7	2.38	1.23	17	10	
May	68.6	37.9	53.3	52.7	1.95	0.91	9	8	
June	73.0	42.5	55.3	56.6	0.35	0.05	9	7	
July	74.5	45.7	57.0	53.4	0.87	0.43	3	3	
August	75.7	47.5	55.5	58.0	0.72	0.29	3	4	
September	70.2	40.5	54.2	54.2	1.09	1.38	10	9	
October	61.1	35.2	50.7	48.9	3.59	3.19	13	11	
November	65.1	31.3	48.8	49.9	10.25	1.45	25	15	
December	51.4	18.7	39.2	40.9	4.69	5.25	23	22	
Annual	75.7	18.7	48.3	47.65	35.41	28.43	161	129	

E. BAYNES REED, Observer.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Dec. 31.—In the case of the Standard Oil Company, et al., vs. the Cordage Company, et al., Thomas Dunn, through his counsel, apologized for breaking the Government lock on his store, offering an extenuating circumstance his ignorance of the law. Justice Bole accepted the explanation and at 5 o'clock this evening announced that the Court had resolved that the original settlement made between the Standard Oil Co. and the other plaintiffs in connection with the cost of the suit be confirmed and approved, and that he be ordered to pay to the Bank of British Columbia the difference between the amount already paid to the Standard Oil Co. and the amount agreed upon as the price of the goods; all parties to bear their own costs. All injunctions are dissolved and the suit is at an end. The following are some of the statistics for 1892. Vital records, registrar A. E. Beck for December, 16 births, 22 marriages, 16 deaths. For the year 1892—250 births, 205 marriages, 148 deaths. Last year there were 174 births, 149 marriages; 118 deaths. The police records shows arrests for December, 53. The January convictions were 41; February, 90; March, 71; April, 48; May, 57; June, 66; July, 61; September, 65; October, 56; August, 97; November, 52; December, 53. Total, 757.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Dec. 31.—At Holy Trinity cathedral the ceremony of enthroning the Bishop and installing the Ven. Archdeacon of Columbia as Canon of the Cathedral will take place during morning service to-morrow.
The Pacific Coast Lumber Co. are sending to Toronto three fine bundles of shingles as a sample of the class of cedar shingles which British Columbia can supply.
At Aldergrove on Monday last Miss Annie Barr Alport, daughter of the late A. J. Alport of this city, was united in marriage to R. S. Pollard, of Matsqui.
The Mainland Teachers' institute held their annual meeting in the auditorium of the Y.M.C.A. in this city on January 1st and 6th. It is expected 60 or 75 teachers will attend from various parts of the Mainland. A number of interesting papers dealing with teachers' work and live educational topics will be read.
Thomas McNish came down from the salmon hatchery last evening, and reports the prospects are that an unusually large number of young salmon will be turned out in the spring. Already some of the ova have been hatched out.
Watch night services were held in the Methodist church to-night.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, Dec. 31.—The Customs returns for the six months ending December 31st, were:
Duty collected, \$25,251.62
Sick mariners' dues, 1,585.55
Miscellaneous, 604.10
Seizures, 199.99
Goods imported—
Dutiable, 165.00
Free, 13,027.92
Dutiable (ex-warehouse), 10,130.00
Free (ex-warehouse), 2,737.00
Imports for export, 1,035.00
Ex-warehouse for removal, 54.00
The exports to the U.S. for the year ending December 31, were: Acid tanks, \$100; coal, \$1,551,415; Household Goods, \$1,750; logs, \$1,250; returned American goods, \$224.
The inland revenue returns for the year ending December 31, were:
Cigars and Tobacco, 2,655.39
Spirits, 2,607.60
Malt, 9,057.24
The property assessed in the city of Nanaimo, was \$752,400; Nanaimo district \$768,150; wild land \$123,189.
During the year 1892 the Nanaimo saw mills and sash and door factory, owned and operated by Andrew Haslam, Mayor of Nanaimo, produced the following: Feet of lumber, 7,000,000, valued at \$100,000; the produce of the sash and door factory being \$400,000.
During the present year 105 patients were admitted into the Nanaimo hospital. Nine died during the twelve months, four of whom were practically dead when taken to the hospital, and eight are in hospital at present. Besides the above, there were several outside patients treated.
For the month of December 18 births were registered, with nine marriages and five deaths.
Mayor Haslam and ex-Mayor Hilbert are candidates for the mayoralty for the ensuing year.
Some of the search party who went out to look for the missing man Miller at Qualicum, have returned. No trace of him can be found.
Sailed—Steamer Jeani, ship Oriental.

DUNCAN'S.

DUNCAN'S, Dec. 30.—Yeak-me-tun and Louis Underwood, Indians, were brought to-day before H. O. Wellburn, J. P., charged with the murder of Johnny Tsair-lo-chun at Cowichan, on December 6, 1891, and were remanded until Monday next. The prisoner Louis Underwood is in a very weak state from the effects of a severe wound in the abdomen caused by a self-inflicted stab with a knife whilst under the influence of liquor.

PERSONALS.

Miss M. Pitcock has returned from Portland.
Louis P. Best, the Milwaukee brewery magnate, is a guest at the Driad.
W. Taylor, the Equitable, special agent, left for New Westminster last night.
James Crawford, Thomas Hooper, R. Erskine and J. Wilson were passengers from the Mainland last evening.
C. L. Young, Calhoun Opera Co.; J. W. Sutherland, Fairhaven; J. Warner and D. Ferguson, Seattle; J. J. Dolan and wife, and W. S. Miller, San Francisco, and C. N. Seckels, Nanaimo, are at the Victoria.
Mrs. Lucile, wife of Fleet Paymaster Lawless of H.M.S. Warspite, sailed from New York on Saturday, 24th December, on the Cunard liner Gallia, for England. She spent a fortnight very pleasantly with friends in Washington before sailing.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

The New Year Will Be Commenced With Special Forms of Worship.
Arrangements in various city churches to-day for the opening services of the year are, in many instances, extensive and elaborate. At Christ Church cathedral there will be a special musical programme, as follows:

MORNING.
Processional Hymn—Hark the Herald Angels Sing.
Venite—Godson.
Psalm for the day.
Te Deum—Woodward in E flat Jubilate—Dr. Croft.
Antiphon—This Star is the East.
Hymns—O Come All Ye Faithful, White Shepherds Watched.

EVENING.
Processional Hymn—Hark the Herald Angels Sing.
St. John's church the evening service will be as follows:
Pro. Hymn No. 39.
Psalms, No. 68, Cant. Purcell in C; No. 7—Magnificat, Nine Dinitis—Simper in F. Anthem—Blessed be the Lord God of Israel. Three Carols.
Bass Solo—Nazareth.
Three Carols.
St. John's Seven Fold Amen.
Recessional Hymn—No. 455, new edition.

At St. John's church the evening service will be as follows:
Pro. Hymn No. 39.
Psalms, No. 68, Cant. Purcell in C; No. 7—Magnificat, Nine Dinitis—Simper in F. Anthem—Blessed be the Lord God of Israel. Three Carols.
St. John's Seven Fold Amen.
Recessional Hymn—No. 455, new edition.

At St. Luke's, Cedar Hill, the usual New Year's service, with anthem.
St. Saviour's church, Victoria West—Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and after morning service. Carols in the evening. Rev. W. D. Beer will occupy the pulpit.
In the other Episcopal churches the regular services for the first day of the month will be held, with special music for New Year's Day.

At the First Presbyterian church to-night Rev. Dr. Campbell will commence a series of Sabbath evening lectures. His subject to-night will be "Using and Not Abusing the Word."
Rev. P. McE. Macleod preaches morning and evening at St. Andrew's church, and Rev. D. MacRae at St. Paul's, Victoria West.

In the Metropolitan Methodist church, Pandora avenue, there will be special New Year services. Rev. Coverdale Watson, the pastor, preaching appropriate sermons morning and evening.
Centennial Methodist Church, Gorge road—Subject of evening sermon by Pastor Rev. J. H. White, "Turning Points in Life." Morning service at 11 a.m. Sabbath school at 2:30.

Rev. M. Galloway takes the morning service at Victoria West Methodist Church. Rev. George H. Morden officiating in the evening. Mr. Herbert Cutbert will conduct service at Esquimalt at 10:30 a.m.
At James Bay Methodist Church Rev. S. Wilkinson preaches at 11 a.m. and Rev. Mr. Galloway at 7 p.m. Sunday school at 2:30.

Rev. J. E. Coombes preaches at 11 a.m. in the Calvary Baptist Church on the subject, "Lessons From the First Month of the Year." The evening service at 7 p.m. will also be conducted by the pastor, who will deliver an introductory sermon to special meetings during January. Subject: "Do We Need an Inspired Gospel?"
Rev. P. H. McEwen preaches morning and evening at Emmanuel Baptist Church. Rev. A. B. Winchester will preach at East Fernwood hall, Oak Bay avenue, at 7 o'clock this evening.

At the Bethlehem hall, 209 Douglas street, at 11 a.m., with reading at 7 p.m. Subject: "Christ in the earth again."
At the Gospel hall, Government street, opposite Pandora, there will be a conference of Christians to-day at 11 a.m. for breaking of bread. At 2:30 p.m. there will be a meeting, and at 7 p.m. a gospel meeting will be held. All are invited.

It is not what its proprietors say but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does tell the story of its merit. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures.

THE JAPANESE BAZAAR

Splendid Assortment of New Goods, imported per ss. Victoria.

Great Christmas Show

Attractive, Useful Articles suitable for all classes and all ages.

JAPANESE AND CHINESE

Porcelain, Ivory, Sandalwood and Bronze Ornaments, Silk Handkerchiefs, Dressing Gowns, Smoking Jackets, Bed Covers, Petticoats, Skirts, etc., etc.

Also best quality, only Paris made

GLOVES, DOLLS, FANS

Sainsbury celebrated Lavender Water from London, England. The most refreshing and fragrant perfume for the handkerchief.

Choice Brands of Manila Cheroots, Sonoritas and Cigars.

The Oldest, Largest and Best Oriental Show in this Province. Prices always right.

T. S. FUTCHER

Importer and Retailer.
41 Fort Street, Victoria, B.C.

The Whitworth

The Wheel.
Expert riders choose it every time. See samples before ordering a new mount.

Private Boarding & Day School for Girls

GLENN HOUSE, COR. VANCOUVER AND SORREBY STS.
MISS INGLIS
Will re-open the above on
MONDAY, JAN. 18TH
For terms, references, etc., apply at the School.

SPENCER'S ARCADE

During this week we will sell our remaining stock of.....

Fancy Articles, Sachets, Glove and Handkerchief Sets, Etc.

AT HALF PRICE

D. SPENCER, GOVERNMENT STREET

MEETINGS.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B. C. R.—Regular Communication first Thursday each month at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Flagstaff streets, at 7:30 p.m. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
C. DUBOIS MASON.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS
—Court Cariboo, No. 743, meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month in St. George's Hall, cor. Government and Bastion streets. Visiting brethren welcome. R. Douglas, C. R., A. L. Campbell, R. S.

O. L. NO. 1610—Meets first and third Friday in each month, in Sons of St. George Hall, cor. Government and Bastion streets. Visiting brethren invited to attend.
JOHN WALLACE, Sec.

THE NEXT

Tri-Annual Examination
—OF THE—
British Columbia Medical Council

Takes place in the City of Victoria, on
TUESDAY, THE 10th DAY OF JANUARY NEXT
Commencing at 9 o'clock a.m.

G. L. MILNE,
Registrar and Secretary.

TO LET.

Furnished or Unfurnished. The upper flats in the building known as the TURNER BLOCK, Douglas street, containing over 50 rooms. Apply to
B. C. Land and Investment Agency Limited,
dec1-2w 40 Government street.

WINNING NUMBERS

—IN—
Russell, McDonald & Co's Regular Annual Drawing:

2830	2224	1027	4170
3.43	594	2576	2813
1634	835	2089	1413
4014	4016	4353	310
2880	4219	473	1063
4613	264	4300	216
4175	1758	47	1589
2816	2814	84	1315
3114	279	154	2038
1214	1725	929	1084
1595	4450	630	2670
2010	1203	1658	561
3133	2066	3768	1161
274	2589	109	2310
1801	3739	1747	2542
4421	1297	1893	3069
3321	3054	3926	
1424	580	3059	
477	3903	3992	
1431	283	4352	

sept.

CHRISTMAS GOODS

Royal Worcester & Doulton Art Novelties
—NO TWO PIECES ALIKE—
China, Printed and Enamelled Dinner and Tea Sets, Fine Cut, Decorated and Pressed Table Glassware, Cabinets, Ladies' Writing Desks, Parlor Tables, Upholstered and Carpet Seated Chairs and Rockers, Down Quilts, Sofa Cushions, Art Squares, Piano Banquet, Library, Table and Hall Lamps, Children's Tea Sets, Children's Knife, Fork and Spoon Sets.

If you cannot see what you want in the above goods, call at our store and we will show you the finest display of useful articles to be had in the city.

WEILER BROS., 51 TO 55 FORT ST.

GIVES PRACTICAL TRAINING IN—

ARITHMETIC, BOOK KEEPING, COMMERCIAL LAW, GRAMMAR, CORRESPONDENCE, PENMANSHIP, SHORTHAND, ETC.

Best Business University and Shorthand School on the Coast. Latest Methods of Book Keeping. The old reliable Shorthand. Experienced teachers. Best of references.
To the First Student from outside Seattle, who mentions this advertisement, we will give a Special Discount. Boat or Car fare allowed for Students from a distance.
Business Men supplied with Office Help. Shorthand by mail. Write for Catalogue.

McLAREN & THOMSON, Boston Block, Seattle, Wash.
dec1-1mo

AT LAST

People are beginning to realize that the Canada Western people mean business, and that

THERE IS SOMETHING BACK

OF DULUTH

For both are more favorably discussed and more investments are being made.

The counsel-general for the road meant exactly what he said when he told the public Duluth would be the divisional headquarters, and the starting point of the ferry up Bute Inlet.

I have ALL of the original townsite for sale, and also some good acreage property. Terms are the best.

For particulars and prices see

F. G. RICHARDS, JR.,
Agent, 51 Yates St.

NEVER BE

without a

supply of

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF

Convenient in domestic cooking. Indispensable in times of sickness.

Easily prepared. Readily digested. Very strength-giving.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.,

(LIMITED LIABILITY).

Importers of Iron, Hardware, Agricultural Machinery and Vehicles of All Kinds.

Sole Agents for the Planet, Jr., Farm and Garden Implements.

WAREHOUSES AT VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, KAMLOOPS & VERNON.

Write for Special Catalogue and Prices.

mr 1

ELECTION CARDS.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE NORTH WARD

VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST SUNDAY, JANUARY 1 1893.

NEW INDUSTRIES.

Numerous Indications of Victoria's Progress as a Manufacturing Centre.

The Canada Paint Works, Chemical Works and Many Others.

The year 1892 has added a good list of permanent industries of the city of Victoria. Business men and manufacturers have not been slow to see the numerous advantages to be gained by locating in the midst of a community, whose enterprise is so well known, and in a city of such assured future prosperity as Victoria.

Among the most important of the new industries which have been put into operation during the year may be noted the following:

CANADA PAINT WORKS.

The Victoria branch of the Canada Paint works, located at Janion's wharf, is now one of the actual manufacturing industries of this city. The local works are thoroughly equipped with the necessary machinery to turn out all kinds of colors, both dry and ground in oils, as well as the numerous articles generally produced in such factories. The central works are located at Montreal, and have gained an enviable reputation for the uniform excellence of their products, and Mr. Forrester, the manager of the Victoria establishment, proposes to leave no effort unturned to see that his factory is kept up to the standard of headquarters.

The paint works here will give permanent employment to about fifty men, and in that way, as well as by lessening the cost of a class of staple articles, be of lasting benefit to the city and province.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PAPER MILLS.

Victoria uses an immense quantity of paper, which has had to be imported up to the present time, but the foundation has been laid for a new order of things during the year past. A body of local capitalists known as the British Columbia Paper Manufacturing Co., have erected extensive mills at Alberni, and before long the greater part of the paper used in British Columbia will no doubt come from the new mills. The factory is equipped with machinery to turn out all kinds of paper, from the brown wrapping to the best note and correspondence. The opportunity to procure good local stock of this kind will be appreciated by the general public, as it will necessarily effect a reduction in prices.

While the mills are not located in Victoria, the capital invested is local, the business office is here, and the stock will be distributed from this point, so that it is perfectly legitimate to include the mills in the list for the year.

PORTLAND CEMENT WORKS.

Mr. W. Jordan, C. E., has been conducting a series of experiments which have demonstrated beyond a doubt that a high class quality of Portland cement can be produced here in Victoria, and the cement works are now assured. It is proposed to replace the experimental kilns with those of larger capacity, and in the near future the Pacific market will be supplied with the Victoria cement of equal quality and lower price than the imported article. The new works will employ a large number of men if the venture proves successful, as the market to be reached is a very extensive one.

THE CHEMICAL WORKS.

Another valuable industry established during the year is that of the Chemical works. A \$4,000 building on Huron street, well equipped with the requisite appliances for the manufacture of all kinds of chemicals, testifies to the permanent nature of the enterprise. These works will turn out a full line of acids of both "commercial" and "chemically pure" grades, all the standard alcoholic and basic salts, together with the usual range of druggists' chemicals produced by similar first-class establishments in the East. This new industry starts under the most favorable auspices, and will no doubt increase the pay roll of Victoria in no small degree.

OKELL & MORRIS PRESERVING CO.

The Okell & Morris Fruit Preserving Co. have been established nearly a year now, and are so well known that it seems hardly possible that they are on the list for 1892, but such is the case. The factory, located near the Rock Bay bridge, has had a very busy run and furnished employment to a number of operatives. The uniform excellence of the products of the factory has built up a demand for the goods, which will no doubt render it necessary to make extensive additions to the present establishment during the coming season. This year saw the first British Columbia fruit shipped to England by this enterprising firm.

THE CANOE FACTORY.

The canoe factory established by Messrs. Tebb & Yelland was in successful operation from the time it was opened until its destruction by fire. The proprietors turned out some excellent goods in the way of canoes and small boats of various models, which were of first-class workmanship. The owners propose to rebuild the works in the spring and continue operations as in the past, so the business may be ranked as among the permanent new industries.

W. P. SAYWARD MILLING CO.

The W. P. Sayward Milling Co. is the newly incorporated firm which was formed during the year for the purpose of carrying on the business established by Mr. W. P. Sayward. The mills turn out all kinds of lumber and sawn timber, and the extensive yards are kept filled with all kinds

of stock to accommodate the growing business of the new firm. Their intention is, however, to build larger and more modern premises, the plans for which are now in hand, and which will be the equal of any on the coast. One thousand eight hundred and ninety-three will see construction well advanced.

ELECTRIC SOAP WORKS.

The Electric Soap works attracted considerable attention at the Agricultural Fair by their exhibit of toilet and laundry soaps. The proprietors, Messrs. Desbrisay & Co., have turned out some excellent products in the line of plain and fancy soaps of all kinds, and the Electric Soap works, though at present small, will no doubt grow, as the demand for the goods is on the increase.

AERATED WATER WORKS.

The factory of Thorpe & Co., manufacturers of aerated waters, is located on the Gorge road. This firm have had a very successful season, and have come to stay. The sodas, syrups and various temperance drinks produced at the works are already well known and favorably received.

VICTORIA SHINGLE MILLS.

The Victoria Shingle mills, located at Porter's wharf, are entitled to a place among the new industries. The new mill is having an excellent run of business and bids fair to build up a good trade. Nothing in the way of machinery for turning out good work is lacking.

LOCAL CIGAR BOXES.

Within the past fortnight the cigar manufacturers of the city have had cause to rejoice over the establishment of a thoroughly modern factory in which cigar boxes, as good as any imported, will be made at home. This last industry has been introduced by Mr. Geo. G. Koutledge, whose business premises are on Hillside avenue.

TURPEL'S WAYS.

The First Home of the Joann and the Mad Lark—A Prosperous Business.

The excellent reputation achieved by the proprietor of the Turpel ways has been fully maintained during the year past. Mr. Turpel has expended a large amount of money in various improvements around the ways and the result is that they are now among the most complete of the kind on the coast.

A number of first-class local steamers have been launched from the Turpel ways, all of which have proven highly satisfactory in design and workmanship. The steamer Joann and the dredge Mad Lark are examples of this class of work.

The same care and attention given to smaller orders and an endeavor is made in every case to turn out work which will be a lasting advertisement for the business. Only skilled workmen are employed and careful personal supervision is exercised to see that nothing is slighted. With all the latest and most improved appliances for carrying on the various departments of the business great promptness is secured in the filling of orders and much time often saved to those who wish repairs made without the usual vexatious delays.

The proprietor wishes to announce that he is now in a position to guarantee complete satisfaction in all kinds of work in his line at the lowest possible prices consistent with first-class work.

RUSSELL'S SHAVING PARLORS.

The Best Equipped Establishment of Its Class on the Pacific Coast.

Victoria boasts of very many fine establishments in the various lines of business, but few of them can lay claim to being the best on the Coast. There is one house in town which admittedly enjoys this distinction, and that is the shaving and hair cutting parlors of Mr. George S. Russell, on Yates street, where there is nothing better West of Denver, and there only are they exceeded in extent and equipment by Mr. W. Fry's famous concern. Mr. Russell has spent several thousand dollars in the decorations and fittings of his shop alone, and years of careful and conscientious labor in acquiring the high reputation which it enjoys. Everything is gotten up in the very best style, regardless of expense, and the beautiful symmetry in all its furnishings and artistic arrangement makes it a positive luxury to be operated upon in any one of the nine chairs constantly running. A large plate-glass marble-top dressing case faces each chair, while the wash-stands are got up in equally luxurious style, with hot and cold water attachments. The help employed is the best to be had for money, and anything in torsorial art not known to each of those who ply the razor, the scissors, the comb, or the brush is not worth knowing. In addition to the fully equipped department devoted to shaving and hair cutting, there is in connection with the establishment a series of baths, all of porcelain and fitted up in the most approved fashion, with a never-failing supply of hot and cold water. The bath rooms are eight in number, and as comfortable as they can be made. So popular have they become with business men that within the past couple of months extensive additions have been made to meet the growing requirements of this particular branch of the business. The whole place is lighted up by electricity and gas, with fancy fittings, and although there is a constant procession of patrons moving in and out, the strictest cleanliness is ever preserved. Needless to say, the attendance is all that can be desired, and as all the laundry work of the business is done on the premises, everything in use is perfectly reliable. Mr. Russell is to be complimented upon the skill and energy displayed by him in building up such a trade. It is pleasing to note that his efforts are meeting with that support and encouragement which they so richly deserve, and that he is always able and ever pleased to announce a busy time.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

The Latest Addition to Victoria's Magnificent Houses of Public Worship.



COMPETING for the honor of planning the new Christ Church Cathedral formed one of the principal events in architectural circles during the year past. This competition was practically an English one, though several local firms submitted designs, and among them Messrs. Evers & Keith.

All the designs were placed in the hands of Sir Arthur Bloomfield, the well-known London architect. A number of the best architects in England entered this competition, and it was consequently an added honor when the choice of the experts fell to the plans of "Fides," which were submitted by the Victoria firm—Evers & Keith. The first

cher street, and of two houses for Mrs. J. K. Greenwood.

An Episcopal church in Balfour is also being built from their office. They have also designed fittings, etc., for the branches of the Bank of Montreal at Nelson and Vernon.

The firm has considerable work on for the coming year, and the staff of draughtsmen in their commodious offices, Nos. 13 and 14 Williams' block, are kept very busy.

WATCHING THE EDDIES.

Near the old home, around which still cling a thousand tender recollections, there ran a small stream which slipped down from the wooded ridge above and wandered away across the meadows, I know not where.

It was not more than 50 feet across, and generally dark with the yellow clay from the highlands near its source. Along the banks grew, here and there, a gnarled and twisted cottonwood, which the axe and mattock of the first settler

eddie for a long time in silence, I suddenly asked:

"Eph, what do you think is down below the top?"

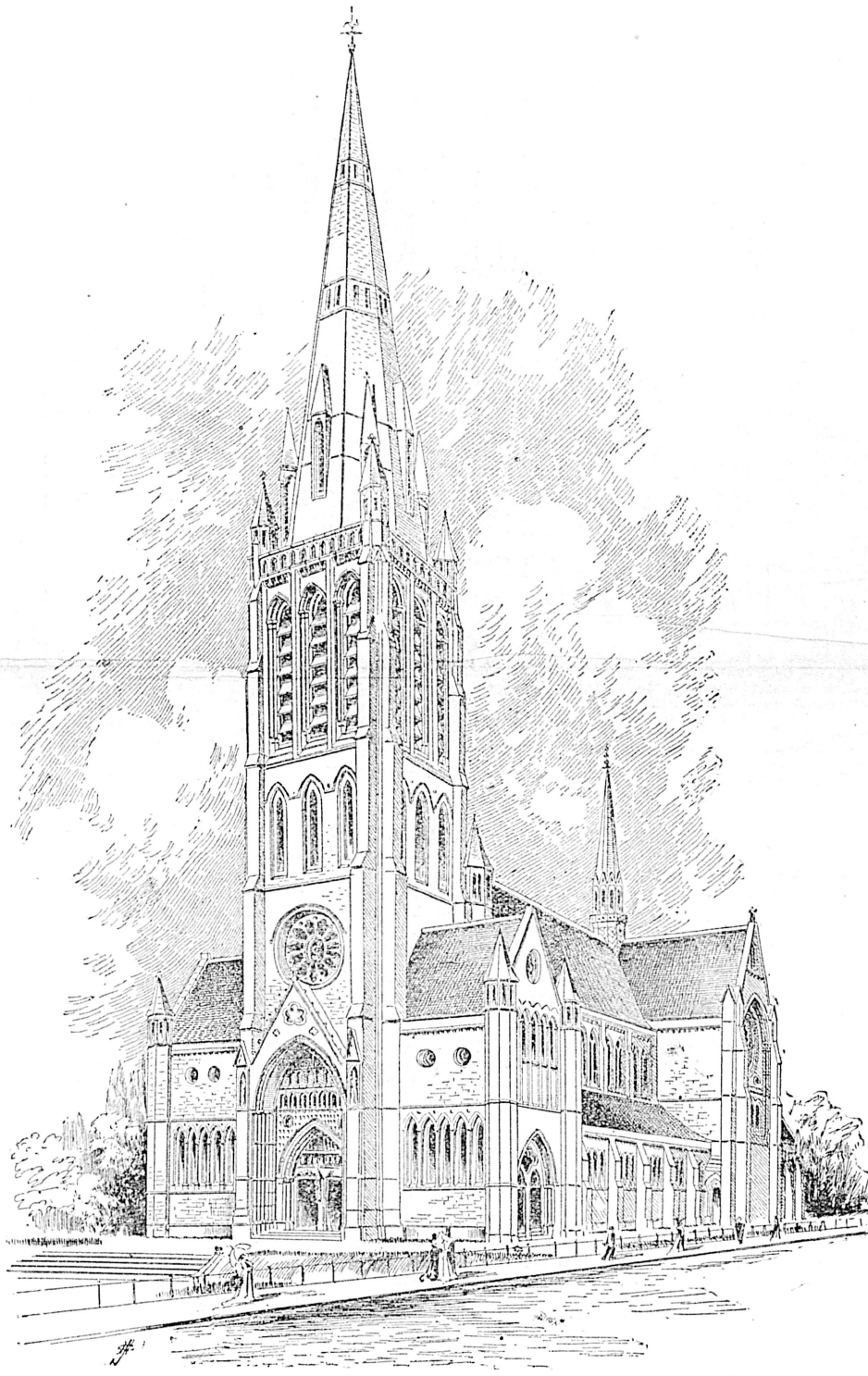
The old man pondered for awhile and then slowly answered:

"I dunno; but I 'specks its mos'ly mud."

The eddies of fate have turned and twisted my life, which has been like a leaf on the stream, in and out and past many bends in the banks of time. Far from the sides of the little stream I find myself to-day still watching the eddies.

I see the stream of humanity pour down the crowded street, bearing upon the surface the twigs and leaves of fleeting ambitions, and passing pride. How they curl and twist, round and round, in and out, crowding, turning, until at the corner they are lost to sight.

See that solid looking man, how positively he holds his head erect and pushes onward, letting others do the turning out. No danger of such an one being caught in the eddies. But I have watched him every day and sometimes



CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.
(EVERS & KEITH, ARCHITECTS.)

premium and the contract for the carrying out of the work have been awarded to this firm, and the second and third premiums to London firms.

The cathedral, the elevation of which is shown in the accompanying cut, will be constructed entirely of stone. It will occupy the magnificent site on the corner of Burdette avenue and Blanchard street, where the old cathedral now stands, and will form a prominent landmark for miles around, being visible from both land and sea. The style adopted for the structure is a pure early Gothic, with the exception of the side cathedral, which will be of a later date, but harmonious with the main building.

The total length of the building is 236 feet; width, 125 feet; height to the ceiling of the nave, 72 feet; height to ridge, 90 feet; and height of tower and spire, 270 feet.

Every detail has been wrought out in a harmonious and consistent manner, and the new cathedral will form an important addition to the church architecture of the city of Victoria.

Among the other buildings designed and erected by this firm may be mentioned the residence for the manager of the Bank of Montreal. This house is externally somewhat out of the usual style of those in Victoria, and internally is beautifully finished in redwood.

They are also the designers of a residence for W. J. Macaulay, sr., on Bel-

had spared, and these, with a narrow band of willows, marked its course across the fields. It was one of my greatest delights to persuade old Uncle Eph to take me for a stroll along its banks, near which I was not permitted to go alone.

Hand in hand we would stroll along until we reached a mighty tree which threw its shadows quite across the stream, curling and twisting around its roots. There we would sit—the old man smoking and gazing dreamily off at the wooded hills or the blue sky, and I drawing a never-ceasing amusement from watching the little swirls and eddies which followed each other in slow succession until they were lost around the bend below.

Bits of bark, leaves and twigs would pass from time to time, turning, twisting with the current, going down, despite their buoyancy in some stronger whirlpool, perhaps not to appear again, or, missing this, to be wafted with many others into a mouldering heap which had collected between the bank and a great root, which projected into the shallow stream. Some again would miss both fate and sail proudly away around the turn to meet, perhaps, similar fortune somewhere below.

These, to my young mind, unaccountable actions were a constant source of wonder and conjecture, in the solution of which the old negro gave but little aid. I remember one time, after watching the

on his way home at night there is a something in his walk which lacks the steadiness of the morning and he, too, may strike a stronger pool, and so go down in the swirl at last.

That shop girl has paused before the tempting array in the millinery window opposite, morning after morning, and at night she lingers for a last look at the treasures, her pretty face aglow with longing, and then walks on with a grace which even her shabby attire cannot wholly conceal.

To-day I see her pass in a carriage, decked in finery which never came from the humble establishment opposite, and I know that this is but the dizzy whirl around the edge of the vortex before the final plunge into the mud and slime below.

Ragged forms lounge along aimlessly, thrust hither and thither by the hurrying throng. Cast up from the depths, they float along to join the heaps which fester, forgotten, beneath the projecting roots in some dark corner in the stream.

And so they come and go, floating steadily or whirling, now this way and that as they keep out in the stream or are caught in the eddies along the bank, and as I watch them I wonder if, as in the old days, down below the surface its all "mos'ly mud." J. F. B.

Try Victoria Lager.

THE HOME OF THE HAIDAS.

Queen Charlotte Islands and the Race Who People Them—How Both Came Into Existence.

An Interesting Legendary Account of a Nation Whose History is Carved on Totem Poles.

(By Rev. Charles Harrison, resident missionary at Masset, B. C. I.)

The Queen Charlotte Islands, the extreme northwestern lands of British Columbia, lie in the Pacific Ocean, between 51 and 55 degrees of north latitude. They comprise over 200 islands, their length being 220 miles and their greatest width, 63 miles. Graham, Moresby and North Islands are the largest—extending 80, 70, 15 and 8 miles respectively—and constitute 80 per cent. of their area. Dixon's Entrance, on the north, with an average width of 30 miles, separates Graham Island from the Prince of Wales group in Alaska. Queen Charlotte Sound, from 30 to 80 miles across, lies between them and the mainland of the province. The nearest land is Stephen's Island, 28 miles east of Rose Spit, the extreme northeastern part of Graham Island. Cape St. James, their most southerly point, is 140 miles northwest of Cape Scott, the northernmost land of Vancouver Island.

The Queen Charlotte Islands were first discovered by Juan Perez, a Spanish navigator, on the 18th of July, 1774, and named Cabo De St. Margarita. In 1787 Captain Dixon was exploring the west coast of Vancouver on behalf of a London fur company, when he discovered other islands ahead of him. He came here through an entrance on the West coast, which has been known as Dixon's Entrance ever since. He then hoisted the British flag and named the islands after George the Third's queen, and they have been known by that name ever since. The first white men known to have landed upon the islands were a portion of the crew of the Iphigenia, under the command of Captain Douglas. They remained nine days in Parry Passage, in 1788, trading with the natives. The most extensive explorations made of any portion of the islands were those of Captain Etienne Marchand, in the French ship Solide. In 1791 he examined the shores bordering on Parry Passage, and part of the west coast of Graham Island, commencing from Frederick Island southward. Since that time, although several parties of prospectors have visited various parts of the islands, no systematic effort has been made to thoroughly explore the entire group. During the last eight years I have resided at Masset, Graham Island, and am the only white man thoroughly conversant with the Haida language. The ancient tradition of the Haidas concerning their religion and creation, I have received verbally from some of the oldest chiefs. I have divided my subject into two parts, first "The Haida Deities;" second, "The Haida Creation."

THE HAIDA DEITIES.

The ancient Haidas believed in two important gods, one a hierarchy of the celestial sphere, and the other as sovereignty of the lower regions. These two gods formerly lived together in happiness, attended by inferior gods, until a dispute arose as to the light and darkness. Stranungtagidag was the name of one, and Hetgwaulana was the name of the other god. Stranungtagidag always wished for light in their abode of happiness and was never sleepy or tired. On the contrary, Hetgwaulana was never happy unless it was dark. He said that it was impossible to sleep if it was always light. So one day he was very angry and demanded that it should always be dark. Stranungtagidag would not listen to this proposal, and, consequently, a contest arose as to who should be the most powerful monarch in this land of gods. A battle accordingly took place and the Chief of Light and his attendants prevailed and cast forth the Chief of Darkness and his followers, into the lower regions.

Thus it happens that where Stranungtagidag is supreme it is always light, but, on the contrary, where Hetgwaulana is the chief it is always pitchy dark, and he is allowed to sleep undisturbed by the faintest ray of light. It is fully believed that Stranungtagidag is the possessor of the sun and moon; he is also the creator of the stars and all the other luminaries that are supposed to exist in the Kingdom of Light. Hetgwaulana is credited with the origin of the clouds and darkness. As I have already stated, these two supreme deities had minor gods to assist them. All fevers are attributed to the god who resides in the sun. When he is offended by some action of theirs he visits the earth with the pestilence of smallpox and fevers. They try to propitiate him with offerings of berries cast into fire, and if they fail to regain his goodwill, they then take some portions of their daily food (chiefly smoked salmon or dry halibut), and throw it as far as they can into the salt water in order to gain the influence of the god of the sea, whom they believe to be more powerful than the god in the sun.

Whenever the Haidas camped near the beach, before they commenced to erect their tent or cook their food, they would invariably take some dry halibut and berries and cast into the fire to propitiate the god of the earth, and so secure his influence to protect them from danger during the night. The god of the earth did not require this food for himself, but carried it to the friends of those encamped, who had died during the previous year. In case they should happen to be greedy and throw but a scanty portion of their food into the fire, their deceased friends would become very angry, and

within the next twelve months they all would most assuredly die.

The god of the clouds is another deity who inspires a feeling of awe and dread in the bosom of the bravest warrior. On a dull day, when the clouds are hanging low down, they firmly believe that this god is in search of a meal, and any caught out on such a day is bound to die before the expiration of six months, so as to furnish a dainty dish for this anthropophagous god. As the people are afraid of his cruel threat to catch all who come out on such a day, they almost always remain indoors. This god has a novel way of securing his prize. He comes down on the clouds and sits watching for any stray Indian. As soon as one comes near him he does not pounce upon his body; no! this would be too vulgar an action for a god to do. He merely seizes the spirit of the Indian, i. e., he draws the spirit out of the body, and takes it with him on high; and in a very short space of time the body has to go in search of his spirit and so becomes an easy victim of his cannibal god.

The Haidas did not fear the two great spirits as much as they feared the minor deities. They believed that Stranungtagidag and Hetgwaulana were too great and independent to care very much for them while on earth, but were busy preparing habitations for them to live in after death. The two great gods were worshipped but not feared, and no one is able to give a definite answer as to what they believed they were or how they came into existence. They existed according to tradition and that was sufficient for the Haidas. They also created all the inferior gods to assist them in their united kingdom above the clouds. If, however, they were in great trouble, they would evoke the aid of the Spirit of Light, and if they wished to bring an eternal curse on their enemies, they would pray and offer sacrifices of fish to the Spirit of Darkness. Stranungtagidag is supposed to have commanded the inferior gods to protect the Haida nation and to supply them with all the necessities of life. Their supplications were addressed to this supreme chief through the god of the sun and the god of the sea. Their offerings were always made to the minor deities in order to secure their goodwill and assistance as mediators with the great chief, whenever they were seriously ill and on the point of death. Ordinarily, most of their religious rites and ceremonies have reference only to the sun god and the sea god.

Whenever a good Haida is about to die he sees a canoe manned by some of his bygone friends, who come with the tide to bid him welcome to their domain. They are supposed to be sent by the god of death. The dying man sees them, and is rejoiced to know that after a period passed within the city of death, he will, with his friends, be welcomed to the kingdom of Stranungtagidag. His friends call him and bid him come. They say:

"Come with us; come into the land of light; come into the land of great things, wonderful things; come into the land of plenty, where hunger is unknown; come with us and rest for evermore. The birds of our country will bring you delicious berries; the dogs of our city will furnish you with innumerable bear-skins, and your home will be of beautiful cedar, all inset with most lovely abalone shells. Come with us into our land of sunshine and be a great chief, attended by numerous slaves. Come with us and the hair-seal will provide you with salmon, halibut and all kinds of shell-fish. Come with us, now," the spirits say, "for the tide is about to ebb and we must depart."

At last the soul of the deceased man leaves his body to join the company of his former friends, and his body is buried with great pomp and splendor.

In regard to the wicked Indians, great clouds appear, in which are satelites of the cloud monarch, who are ready to pounce upon the soul as soon as the body dies. They have no beautiful houses to dwell in, and no god food is supplied them. They are compelled to live with this dreaded chief twelve months, and after their bodies are buried their souls are commanded to descend to the earth and bring their bodies to supply their chief with food. Should they refuse to accede to his request, he then begins to feast on their spirits, the consequence of which, is that their "souls" will immediately die. When the twelve months expire he conveys their souls, if obedient, down through the sea, and the land beneath the sea, into the kingdom of Hetgwaulana.

The good land is heaven, and is called Sha-tige—the land above. The good chief is the reigning monarch in the land above, and the souls of the good Indians are taken there by his emissaries and presented with everything that could be wished for, after they have successfully passed through the domain of Chief Death. In heaven everything is happy. There, in the land of the great chief, is perpetual light, with no clouds, no storms, and no fierce winds to mar the peace of his friends. There, they are all clothed in beautiful garments, made of cedar and spruce root, and hunt and fish the live-long day. There they dance their best dances and sing their favorite songs in the presence of their chief, continually.

Hetgwauge is the name of the lower region, over which Hetgwaulana is the chief. To this place Chief Cloud conducts the souls of the wicked Indian, and there they are prevented from hunting and fishing, and all enjoyment is at an end. It is a most dismal region to live in, as it is always dark, with terrible storms and cold winds blowing continually. The storms prevent them from catching fish and the snow prevents them from hunting, and thus they are in a state of perpetual misery and trouble.

The question naturally arises, "what makes a good Indian, and what constitutes a bad one?" The good Indians are those who worship the great chief

through the minor deities; are punctual in offering sacrifices to the inferior gods, and are obedient to the commands of the great medicine man, known as Saagga. They must also love their friends and be kindly disposed towards the poor. They must never fight with their friends, but must always attend the great dance festivals and give liberally towards the feasts. They must only go to war against a foreign tribe, at the command of the Saagga, who will then assure them of victory. If any one be killed by an accident or in actual warfare, the services of the Saagga will gain him admittance into heaven, for which service the Saagga was accustomed to receive a bale of blankets valued at \$60. Finally, all who are happy while on this earth will be admitted by the great chief into his eternal kingdom, where they will continue to be happy without end.

The wicked Indians are those who are always quarrelling and fighting. They have no desire to love their friends, and their only wish is to steal the property of the good Indians. The greatest sin a Haida can commit is to disregard the commands of the medicine man. All bad Indians hate the Saagga, despise his authority and are consequently sent by him to the lower region. In general, it is safe to say that all who are quarrelsome, all who steal and commit murder, and all who disobey the medicine man, will be handed over by Chief Cloud to Chief Hetgwaulana, after he has feasted on their bodies.

The Haidas believe that the soul leaves the body immediately after death, and is taken possession of either by Chief Cloud or Chief Death. The good soul is taken possession of by Chief Death, and during its sojourn in the domain of death, it is taught many wonderful things and becomes initiated into the mysteries of heaven. At last he becomes the essence of the purest light and is able to revisit his friends on earth. At the close of the twelve months' probation, the time of his redemption from Death's kingdom arrives. As it is impossible that the pure essence of light, which is Straungelagias, should come into contact with a depraved material body, the good Indian assumes only its appearance, and then the gates of cedar, beautifully carved and ornamented with shells, are thrown open, and his soul, which by this time assumes the shape of his earthly body, but clothed in the light of the kingdom of light, is delivered to the Chief of Light by Chief Death, in whose domains he has been taught the customs to be observed in heaven.

The bad Indian in the reign of the clouds is tortured continually. In the first place his soul has to witness the chief of that region feasting on his dead body until it is entirely consumed. Secondly, he is so near to this world that he evinces a longing desire to return to his friends and gain their sympathy. Thirdly, he has the dread of being conducted to Hetgwaulana ever before his mind. No idea of atonement for his past wicked life is ever permitted since his soul after death is incapable of reformation, and, consequently, incapable of salvation. Sometimes permission is granted to souls in the clouds to revisit the earth. Then they can only be seen by the Saagga, who describes them as destitute of all clothing. They are looked upon as wicked and treacherous spirits, and the medicine man's duty is to prevent them entering any of the houses; and not only so, but as soon as the Saagga makes the announcement that a certain soul has descended from the clouds, no one will leave their homes, because the sight of a wicked soul would cause sickness and trouble, and his touch, death.

Now, it sometimes happens that the souls in the domain of death are not made pure and holy within the twelve months, and yet, when their bodies died, they were not wicked enough to be captured by Chief Cloud. Then, it becomes necessary that the less sanctified souls return to earth and become regenerated. Every soul not worthy of entering heaven is sent back to his friends and reborn at the first opportunity. The Saagga enters the house to see the newly born baby and his attendant spirits announce to him that in that child is the soul of one of their departed friends who died during the preceding year. Their new life has to be such as will subject them to retribution for the misdeeds of their past life, and thus the purgation of souls has to be carried on in successive migrations until they are suitable to enter the region of eternal light.

Likewise, it sometimes happens that some souls are too depraved and wicked after twelve months' sojourn in the clouds, to be conducted to Hetgwaulana, that they also, are sent back to this earth, but are not allowed to re-enter mankind. They are allowed to enter the bodies of animals and fish, and compelled to undergo great torture. These evil souls are commanded to hurt all strangers, but had not to molest persons or their own tribes. The black bear is the most powerful creature that such a soul could inhabit, and the mouse is the smallest one. The animals and fish inhabited by evil spirits are also continually afraid of being killed, and it appears to me that this state of suspense is the means by which they could re-enter the clouds, and be finally conducted into the presence of Hetgwaulana. Thus it is that the ancient Haidas always used to wear an amulet of bear's tooth around their necks, to protect them from the wicked soul of the bear. Storms and bad weather, when they cause the people trouble and a scarcity of food, were attributed to an abundance of wicked souls in the vicinity.

Sometimes the soul enters into the body of a finback whale, and consequently finback whales are much honored, and at the same time feared. On no account could an Indian a few years ago be persuaded to shoot one. Sometimes a solitary whale enters the inlet and appears opposite to an Indian house. Then the inhabitants are in great dread of capsize at sea, and if such should be the case they will most assuredly be seized for Chief Cloud.

Take the mouse for another example of the strange and demoniac notions that exist amongst the elder portion of the community, even at the present time. This harmless little creature is magnified into such proportions at times that it can contain the wicked soul of an adult, and yet become so small that it can enter into the stomach of the living. The ancient Haidas firmly believed that in every one's

stomach existed a number of mice, and each mouse represented the wicked and restless soul of a departed relative. Therefore a bad-tempered man was the possessor of a mouse that was possessed by a soul that was too ill-tempered to be introduced to Hetgwaulana. A man who was always quarrelling and fighting was supposed to have within him a soul, who in former life was addicted to such vices. The great question to consider is, how do the mice get into the stomach? Chief Edenstrau, the superior chief of the Haida nation, now 90 years of age, calmly and quietly told me that one bright summer's morning, having got up very early, he went for a stroll over Rose spit and came upon some women who were sound asleep. To his horror and great astonishment he saw that their faces were covered with mice. He sat down quietly and watched them. Presently he saw one disappear down a woman's throat, then another, and quickly no less than seven vanished down her throat. Out of the seven that had disappeared only one returned, as he had evidently gone down the throat of one of his tribe instead of the throat of an enemy. This left six woe-begone souls inside of this most unfortunate woman. I did not ask him what became eventually of the woman herself, but doubtless from the number of malevolent spirits located within her, she must have finally become a dainty dish for the Cloud Chief.

CREATION OF THE HAIDAS.

Now the question arises, how were the Haidas created, and by whom? Thou-

last he became angry with her and sent her and the man slave to a place now called Skidegate, because she bore him no children.

Being left quite alone he came to the determination to again gain admittance into the Kingdom of Light, not to please, however, the Chief of Darkness, but to gain his own ends and secure a beautiful wife from among the daughters of the heavenly chiefs. One bright summer morning he started off on the long and weary journey. He soared upward and onward over the lonely sea until the land he had created appeared to him to be a small mosquito. Upwards he soared into the clear, blue sky until at last he came to the walls of heaven. He concealed himself until the evening and then assumed the form of a bear. He then scratched a hole through the wall and entered his former abode.

The place had greatly changed since the time he was an inhabitant there, and consequently he took time to consider everything that he saw, so as to form a similar kingdom on his return to earth. There he found that everyone was considered a god or a chief, and all were submissive to the Chief of Light, who still held supreme power as in olden times. He also found that the great chief had divided his kingdom into towns and cities, into lands and seas, and had created the moon and the stars, and made a great luminary to rule over all, which was called Jine, the Sun. At last he was caught by the hunters of the King and brought into his presence. As

at Rose spit specially for the accommodation of the child and the sun. The child grew to be very powerful and had command over all animals, fish and birds. Whenever he called to the fish they would at once appear and bear him out to sea. Whenever he wished to fly through the air, he would call to the birds. They would at once come to bear him wherever he wished to go on their wings. The bears and other animals attended to his daily wants and supplied him with salmon and berries. The animals, birds and fish were created by the Raven for the sole benefit of this heaven-born child. The Raven also kept the sun and the fire stick in a very strong and secure room, as he was afraid that his two former slaves would return and steal them.

Presently the slave wife of the Raven returned and begged to be readmitted into the Raven's society. The request was granted, and she became once more the mistress of the Raven's household. She took a great interest in the child and attended to his every wish. By this time the child had grown to be a handsome young man, and began to love this woman. She reciprocated his love, and at last resolved to become his wife. The Raven soon found that they were acting as man and wife, and he became very angry. He threatened to kill the woman. This threat caused the lovers to escape from the house and hide themselves in the bush. When they escaped from the Raven's house they carried with them a large cedar box, in which the sun and the fire stick were placed. Day after day,

the heaven-born man would frequently go to pray to the gods in the Kingdom of Light. It was bad policy for the woman to divulge the whereabouts of her husband's great treasure, for the heaven-born chief, on the slave appealing for the last time for his daughter's hand, kicked him most unceremoniously from the house. In revenge, the chief having retired for the night, the slave went to the house in the woods, descended through the smoke hole and found the box which contained the sun. He seized a large club that was on the floor and destroyed the box, taking great care of the sun, which he had first abstracted. He then sat down and pondered over his lonely lot in life, and became at last so mad that in anger he kicked the sun until it was broken into fragments, and each piece flew up through the smoke hole into the sky. The largest piece became the sun, a smaller one the moon, and all the chips became stars scattered upon the face of the heavens. Thus were created the sun, moon and stars of the Haida country.

It is curious to note that the heaven-born chief was allowed to marry an earth-born slave, but the earth-born slave was not allowed to have the daughter of the heaven-born chief for his wife. This adhered to at the present day. A chief is allowed to marry a female slave, whilst the male slave is not allowed to marry a free born woman, thus following the supposed laws of their creator, the Raven.

The slave at once realized the terrible position in which he was situated, for had the chief found him he would most un-

derstand, and thus it is that he provides fine cedar trees on the islands, out of which the natives dig their canoes. The beasts of the forest, the fish in the sea and the birds of the air are under his supreme control. At the present time he is fulfilling his destiny, and at times the Haidas think with gratitude of his good-will toward them and offer him sacrifices of berries, roots, salmon and bear grease. These they put into hollow trees to provide a meal for their most unfortunate ancestor should he require anything to eat. Thus he wanders upon the face of the earth both night and day, and must continue to roam apart from his descendants until the end of all things. At the end of time, when the Raven shall become dissatisfied with the existing state of affairs, he will recall him, and woe to the Haidas when he is recalled, for the trees and plants, the fish and animals, the fowls of the air, and even their country, will most undoubtedly cease to be, and then shall the end of the Haidas come. C. H.

Mr. Harrison has since contributed the following notes in reply to various questions raised during the discussion:

Many of the visitors to Queen Charlotte islands are of the opinion that the ancestors of the Haida nation were blown out to sea from some of the harbors of Japan and, having lost all bearings, were eventually driven across the islands. Quite recently Japanese junks have been found on the West coast dashed to pieces against the rocks. If their junks have

Death. All wicked Indians were those who refused to obey their commands and their spirits were taken possession of by Chief Cloud. The Haidas formerly placed the dead bodies on the highest branches of the spruce trees. If the medicine men were not well paid by the deceased man's relations, they would go by night, take down his body from the tree, bury it in the ground, and then declare that Chief Cloud had sent the man's spirit to bring his body into the clouds to furnish him, i. e. the Chief, with a meal.

The medicine man is the supposed possessor of all knowledge, not of the present world alone, but also of the world to come. He is able to turn himself into any animal at any time, and all diseases are subject to his incantations. At any moment he can commune with the spirits of the departed, and to him the economies of the tribe must yield. Thus from the cradle to the grave the destinies of the tribe are subject to his whim, and, consequently, he ranks as a very great chief.

THEY BREW GOOD BEER.

Description of the Handsome Premises of the Victoria Brewing & Ice Co.—How the Refreshing Liquid Which so Pleases Victorians is Manufactured.

One of the important additions to the business enterprises of Victoria during the year past is the splendid building of the Victoria Brewing and Ice Co., a cut of which appears on this page. A general description of this well conducted establishment cannot fail to be of interest.

The buildings are located on the corner of Government and Discovery streets, occupy a ground area of 80x120 feet, and are six stories high in the main. They are divided on the ground floor by a driveway running east and west. On the north side of the driveway the ground floor is taken up by the ice machine room, the ice manufactory and the boilers which supply the steam. The ice-making room contains a number of galvanized tanks, each the size of a large block of ice. These are filled with pure water, and the vacuum pipes which surround them on all side produce a temperature which soon transforms the water into blocks of clear and solid ice.

The capacity of this portion of the works is from 10 to 12 tons of ice per day. The ice machine is from the firm of Weisel & Vilter, Milwaukee. The lowering of the temperature is produced by the forcing of ammonia fumes through pipes from which the air has been exhausted. From the ice machine pipes are run through the various departments, where a low temperature is desirable, and the moisture keeps them continually covered with a thick coating of ice and frost.

Above the ice room are the brew masters' rooms and the lodgings of those of the employees who prefer to remain in the building to going elsewhere for sleeping accommodation. Above the driveway are the offices, where the business of the firm is transacted. To the south of the driveway is the main building. This contains on the first and second floor the brew house proper, and brew kettles, the mash tub and the hop jack. Back of these are the fill room and wash room. The malt is steeped in the mash tub, where it is stirred by heavy machinery, which keeps it constantly in motion. Thence after being settled and strained it passes to the brew kettle. Here the hops are added and the mass is boiled. Next it is taken to the hop jack, where the hops are separated and the beer is pumped to the cooler, which is in the highest part of the building.

The cooler consists of a number of the ice-covered pipes arranged in such a manner as to surround the trough through which the hot beer from the hop jack is run. A very short time only is needed to reduce the temperature to almost freezing point. From the cooler the beer runs into the fermenting tubs located in the southern part of the third story of the building. Here the beer is kept at almost freezing point during the period of fermentation, lasting from two to three weeks. There are 13 vats in this department, each containing a brew of 2,700 gallons.

After the fermentation the liquid is drawn off to the floor below into the stock vats, where the beer is allowed to ripen with age. There are 13 of these vats, each having a capacity of 5,400 gallons.

From the stock vats the beer is drawn into the chup casks, 13 in number, each holding 2,700 gallons, on the ground floor. Here the clearing and prepping is done before the final bottling and bottling for market, the last process being the running of the beer through a filter, which clears it of any possibly remaining particles. From this filter is drawn the clear amber fluid.

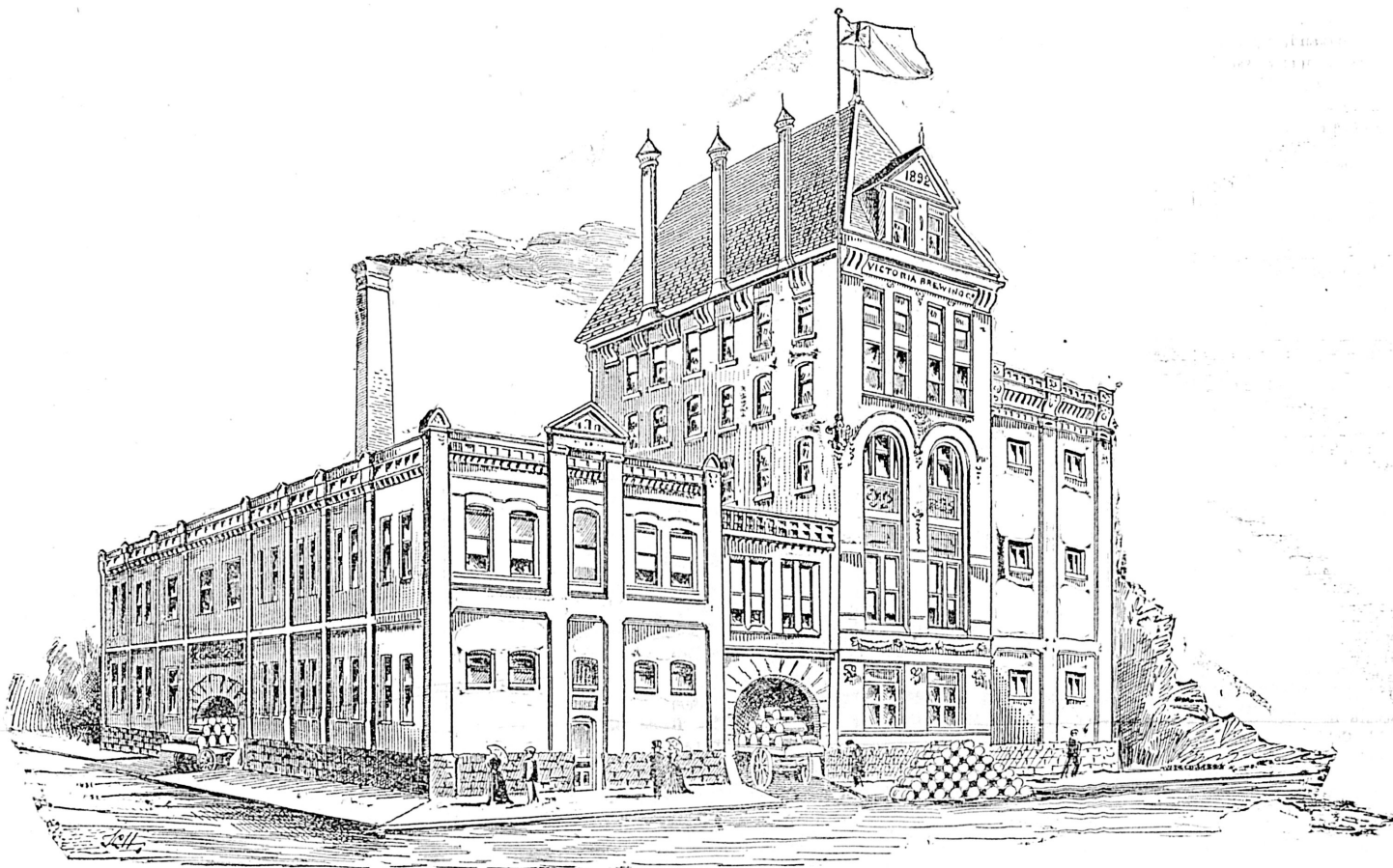
Everything is so arranged that the least possible amount of handling is required.

Coming back to the third and fourth floors of the main building are the malt bins, the storeroom for hops, the scale hopper and the rice tank, which will be used when the making of rice beer is taken up, which will be in the near future. This has not yet been done, owing to the fact that some object to the use of rice in brewing. In the United States, however, it has become recognized that the addition of a small quantity of rice to a brew adds to its body, renders it brighter and gives a flavor which is more popular than that of the beer made without such addition.

On the fifth floor there is a hot water tank and malt mill. The malt is ground here and runs into the malt hopper below, from which it goes to be steeped in the mash tub. The malt is heated by elevators from the driveway into the bins, and from there to the malt mill without any manual labor being required.

In addition to the main building, the ground for 120x180 feet is occupied by the stable and the temporary bottling works. These will soon be replaced by a new bottling house, which will contain all the modern improvements. The whole institution is as thorough and complete from top to bottom as any on the coast.

The products of this establishment have steadily grown in favor with the public until they may now be safely considered as grounded in enduring appreciation.



THE VICTORIA BREWERY.

sands of years after Hetgwaulana was cast forth from the region of the clouds he commanded one of his followers to assume the shape of a bird and make an attempt to discover what the gods in the Kingdom of Light were occupied with, and also obtain information, if possible, how they in the region of darkness could again obtain admission into their long lost country.

This God assumed the form of a Raven, and after his first attempt to obtain information about Straungelagias had been frustrated, he determined never to return again to the dismal abode of his associates, but remain an inhabitant of the air and be at liberty to do what he pleased. Thus, in the earliest ages, the Raven was supposed to live in the grey clouds which overshadow the mighty deep, and had no place of refuge and no place on which he could rest. At this period there was no dry land and the face of the earth was covered with water. At last the Raven grew very angry, being very weary, and beat the water with his wings until it flew up in great clouds on each side of him, and in its fall became transformed into tiny rocks, and so at last he found a resting place.

These rocks grew larger and larger, and extended themselves on every side, until at last they reached from North Island to Cape St. James. Some years afterwards the rocks underwent another change and became transformed into sand, upon which a few trees eventually grew, and this became Queen Charlotte Islands and the country of the Haidas.

The Raven then wished some one to assist him in cultivating his newly made world. He, therefore, collected together two large mounds of clam shells on the beach near Sisk and made them human, and afterwards compelled those now made to become his slaves. At last the two slaves became dissatisfied with their condition and told the Raven that they were not properly made. In anger, the Raven listened to their piteous story, and then concluded to make them male and female. He threw limpets at one which eventually became the man, and the other remained as she was before, a woman. Thus were created the first parents of the Haida Nation. Some time ago a little Haida boy was asked who made him? Without stopping to consider he promptly answered "Yeththe Raven." This goes to prove that until quite recently the Haidas fully believed the Raven to be their Creator.

The Creator lived at the northeastern point of Graham Island at a place called Rose Spit. This place is twenty-six miles distant from Mussett. He presently grew weary with his lonely life and at last commanded the female slave to be his wife. They lived peaceably and happily together for a number of years, but at

the Raven appeared to be a beautiful and tame bear he was kept as a playmate for the King's youngest son. He then spent three years in intimate connection with the Royal family and had sufficient time to make careful and necessary observations prior to his descent to the lower world. He determined to found a dynasty as powerful as the one over which Straungelagias held control, and that his people also should be as numerous as the inhabitants of heaven.

It was customary for the children in the Land of Light to disguise and transform themselves into bears, seals and birds. Now it so happened that the Raven, who had become a bear, was strolling on the beach one evening looking for his supper of clams when he espied three other bears approaching him. He knew at once that they were children of a great chief, and instantly he transformed himself into a large eagle, stole the sun which happened to be setting at the time, also the fire stick that was used to kindle the heavenly fires, and flew over the walls of heaven with one under each wing, together with the child of a great chief in his beak.

As soon as the people found that the sun had been stolen they reported the matter at once to the King. He then ordered his kingdom to be searched, and if the culprit were found he was condemned to be thrown down to the kingdom of Hetgwaulana. Whilst they were busy searching for the thief a messenger arrived, who stated that he had seen a large eagle flying over the walls of their city with the sun under his wing. At once all the heavenly citizens gave chase, and the safety he dropped the child and it fell down through the clouds and down into the sea, close to the Raven's kingdom. The Raven also descended, bearing with him the sun and the fire stick in safety to the earth. When the child fell into the sea he cried aloud for assistance, and immediately the little fishes came in great shoals to his aid and carried him on their backs safely to the shore. This fish was very numerous around Rose spit at the present day, and their forms have remained dimmed in the blue clay of that district from the day when they bore the heaven-born child ashore until now. The great chief was a lover of peace and consequently did not allow his followers to pursue the Raven down to the earth, as Chief Hetgwaulana might then be tempted to regain heaven and give them perpetual trouble. So the Raven was unmolested, and another sun was created in heaven by the Great Ruler, who loved light and hated darkness.

Now the Raven thought that he had secured a chief's daughter, but it turned out to be a great chief's son. The Raven loved him exceedingly, and built a house

and month after month, they wandered southward without proper nourishment, and in great fear of the Raven. They also carried with them the box containing the sun and the fire stick.

One evening, faint and weary, they sat down near a little creek, and the woman being very hungry wept bitterly. Her husband walked a little distance up the stream, and at last found a dead land otter, but could not eat it as they had no fire to cook it. Next morning they remembered that they had the fire stick in the box that they were carrying. They determined to try it. The young man got it and instantly made fire, and the two cooked the body of the otter, ate it, and proceeded on their journey. When they reached Cape Ball they were hungry again, but the young man began to sing one of the songs taught him in heaven, and the sea recoiled four miles from the shore and left one great whale stranded on the beach. The young man got rocks and stones and carried them on his back to where the whale was, and barred it in, and thus described a circle around it that can be seen at the present day.

The young man and his wife lived on whale flesh until they reached the channel that divides Graham and Moresby islands, and there they built a house, which afterwards became the nucleus of the Skidegate village. There they lived for several years in peace and prosperity, and a daughter was born which made them exceedingly happy. In time their daughter grew to be a beautiful woman and most lovely to behold, but the great drawback to her peace of mind was that no husband could be found for her.

Year after year passed by, and when her parents had given up the idea of providing her with a husband there came from North Island around the West coast the Raven's male slave that he had made on the beach at Sisk, and this forlorn specimen of early man desired the hand of this lovely damsel in marriage. Her father refused to give his consent, and was very angry at the impudence of a clam shell-made man in daring even to think of becoming united to the daughter of a heaven-born chief. The slave was not so easily to be got rid of, so he lived in the woods near the house, and whenever the husband was away from home would come and talk with his wife, who was the same woman that was made by the Raven at the time of his creation. This woman treated him as her brother, and told him all her secrets, and even went so far as to reveal to him the place where her husband kept the chest containing the sun that he had stolen from the Raven's house at Rose spit.

This treasure was safely stored in a strongly built house in the woods, where

doubtedly have been killed. So before the dawn of the following morning he was well on his way on the West coast to his former abode at North Island. He travelled by night and slept in the woods during the day, thus avoiding the keen eye of the Raven and the nesting of the chief. At last he reached home and sat brooding over his misfortune until the happy thought entered his mind of doing what the Raven had done, and to seek his wife from amongst the daughters of heaven.

At this period of the world's civilization they possessed bows and arrows made after the manner of those seen by the Raven when in the Kingdom of Light. They also had the sun to give them heat during the day, and the moon and stars to give them light by night. So on one bright moonlight night he shot an arrow into the moon so that it remained there. A second arrow he shot into the notch of the first, a third into the notch of the second, and continued to do so until the arrows reached from the moon to the earth. He was very energetic in his work, for he shot no less than 365 arrows, which took him 365 nights to accomplish, and which ultimately got transformed into so many days and nights, that finally they became the days of the Haida year.

Up this ladder of arrows he climbed and passed through the moon into heaven. Early in the morning of the first day that he arrived there he saw a beautiful woman swimming in a lake of crystal. He stealthily went round to the side on which she was likely to step ashore, and awaited her arrival. She soon came, but no sooner did she set her foot on the beach than she was seized by the slave, with whom she dropped into the sea not far from North Island.

The Raven happened to be flying near North Island during the descent of the slave, and noticing something extraordinary in the atmosphere he watched, and at last discovered what he thought to be two large eagles, were the slave and the beautiful woman. No sooner did the slave lead her into the house than the Raven appeared. The Raven demanded that the slave should give him this beautiful woman, but he refused to do so. Whereupon the Raven became very angry, took possession of the woman as his wife, and most unceremoniously changed the slave into a spirit, and drove him away from him forever. He cursed the slave most bitterly and commanded that he should always be a wandering spirit to look after the growth of every living thing.

Thus the wanderer, as the slave is now termed, is always busily engaged causing the berries and roots to grow for the support of the Haidas. Every plant, every flower and every tree is under his con-

trol, and thus it is that he provides fine cedar trees on the islands, out of which the natives dig their canoes. The beasts of the forest, the fish in the sea and the birds of the air are under his supreme control. At the present time he is fulfilling his destiny, and at times the Haidas think with gratitude of his good-will toward them and offer him sacrifices of berries, roots, salmon and bear grease. These they put into hollow trees to provide a meal for their most unfortunate ancestor should he require anything to eat. Thus he wanders upon the face of the earth both night and day, and must continue to roam apart from his descendants until the end of all things. At the end of time, when the Raven shall become dissatisfied with the existing state of affairs, he will recall him, and woe to the Haidas when he is recalled, for the trees and plants, the fish and animals, the fowls of the air, and even their country, will most undoubtedly cease to be, and then shall the end of the Haidas come. C. H.

2. Juan Perez was the first white man to discover the islands in 1774, and they were named by him Cabo de Saint Margarita. Thus it is 116 years since the Haidas first came into contact with our race. Most of this time they have been associated not with the good, but with the evil. Thus they have lived in the clouds of ungodliness, and now only the remains of a powerful nation are being lifted up into the sunlight of the glorious liberty of the Church of God.

3. The Haida months are:

"Ketas," September, this month they get the cedar bark.

"Kalk Kungas," October, ice moon.

"Chs Kungas," November, the bears paw the ground for roots.

"Gwougrangas," December, too cold to sit on the beach this month.

"Lthkithen Kungas," January, goose moon.

"Tan Kungas," February, the bears begin to come out of their holes.

"Nyhingkas," March, laughing goose moon.

"Whitgaas," April, foreign goose moon.

"Tahalte Kungas," May, the month of flowers.

"Hanskito Kungas," June, the berries begin to ripen this month.

"Hanalung Kungas," July, moon in which the berries are ripe.

"Chin Kungas," August, salmon moon.

"Kishlah Kungas," moon in which they smoke their salmon.

They always smoke their salmon between July and October.

There are twenty-eight days in each Haida month and thirteen times twenty-eight make three hundred and sixty-four. The difference of one day between the Haida year and ours they explain by saying that one day was spent by the Raven's slave in climbing the ladder of arrows to secure a heaven born woman for his wife. This day must be reckoned at the end of the thirteenth month and will then make their year correspond with ours.

4. The medicine men were supposed to be in communication with Chief Cloud, and they alone were able to commune at any moment with the spirits of the departed during their year's residence in the clouds or in the domain of Chief

THE SEALING SEASON.

It Has Been One of Considerable Loss in Lives, Vessels and Money.

The Total Under Last Year's Crew of the Missing Maggie Mac.

British Columbia's 65 sealing vessels, as a fleet, failed to make expenses during 1892, an unfortunate result which was brought about by a combination of circumstances. The Maggie Mac went out on January 12, and with her brave skipper and his crew, never returned; the Laura and the Lottie (the latter ostensibly a sealer) were wrecked early in the season; ten of the fleet were seized either by the Americans or the Russians; and of the upper coast catch a majority of the skins were on board the supply steamer Coquitlam, when she was seized for alleged violation of United States customs law. Whether the charge against the steamer is well founded remains to be determined by the court at Alaska; if the decision is, as Victorians hope and expect, adverse to the United States, the effect, so far as the sealers are concerned, will not be materially changed, as the side costs will absorb the value of the skins. And to crown the disadvantages which the industry has been pursued, the schooners have been deprived of the right to hunt in Behring sea by a continuation of the *modus vivendi*, which was announced on April 23, after many of the vessels had departed for the North.

During the year the fleet have given employment to 952 white men and 500 Indians, whose wages will alone exceed \$300,000, to which must be added cost of provisions, equipment, etc., or fully \$300,000 more; the value of the seal skins secured, only 45,385 entering the port, will not exceed \$500,000, and consequently the sealers have to face a very considerable balance on the wrong side of their account for 1892.

The appended table gives the record of the respective vessels:

VESSELS	Lower Coast Catch.	Upper Coast Catch.	Asiatic Catch.	Total.
Annie E. Paint.....	195	412	421	1,019
Anselmo.....	21	719	...	740
Aurora.....	371	...	378	...
Annie C. Moore.....	61	379	117	557
Ariel (I).....	288	...	288	...
Ariel (2).....	418	738	1,154	...
Agnes Macdonald.....	115	391	373	880
Bonnie.....	21	486	...	507
Brenda.....	109	512	921	...
Beatrice (Vancouver).....	171	288	673	1,129
Charlotte G. Cox.....	130	1,695	696	2,521
C. H. Tupper.....	208	907	542	1,817
Carmichael.....	171	705	(S'd)	879
C. D. Hunt.....	25	...	(S'd)	25
Cape Heale.....	27	...	...	27
Dora Seward.....	183	1,131	2,017	...
E. B. Murray.....	...	...	...	...
Enterprise.....	...	...	...	...
Favorite.....	...	...	...	...
Fawn.....	...	...	...	...
Geneva.....	270	420	600	1,290
Henrietta.....	11	108	(S'd)	152
Katharine.....	27	...	...	270
Kate.....	...	...	...	...
Laticia.....	...	...	...	...
Labrador.....	50	225	...	275
Libbie.....	...	...	...	39
Maria.....	...	...	...	...
Maggie Mac.....	Lost	...	...	...
Minnie (I).....	5	...	...	5
Minnie (2).....	...	...	...	...
Mascot.....	22	509	119	550
Maud S.....	185	769	718	1,702
Mary Taylor.....	135	807	...	942
May Belle.....	149	147	290	586
Mischief (steamer).....	26	635	...	661
Mary Ellen.....	35	307	301	643
Mormon.....	...	...	...	...
Mountain Chief.....	...	...	...	...
Ocean Belle.....	128	657	616	1,401
Oscar & Hatlie.....	25	186	261	(S'd) 472
Otto.....	...	...	...	...
Pioneer.....	100	329	...	429
Penelope.....	345	...	1,562	1,707
Rosie Olson.....	...	...	...	...
Sea Lion.....	472	629	833	1,934
Sapphire.....	...	...	...	...
Sadie Turpel.....	33	151	214	398
Teresa.....	33	206	175	395
Thistle (steamer).....	79	...	...	83
Triumph.....	113	281	257	551
Umbria.....	143	707	625	1,475
Viva.....	193	1,575	...	1,718
Venture.....	5	160	...	165
Victoria.....	...	...	...	...
W. P. Sawyer.....	180	...	...	1,089
Walter A. Earle.....	100	1,225	541	1,866
Winnifred.....	...	...	...	...
Wanderer.....	...	...	...	...
Walter L. Rich.....	...	...	...	...
Willie McGowan.....	...	...	...	...
W. P. Hall.....	...	...	...	...

Total lower coast catch..... 4,479
Total upper coast catch..... 21,531
Total Asiatic catch..... 11,891
Combined catch..... 37,901
Indian catch (casual)..... 1,571
Grand Total..... 45,385

The lost Maggie Mac, for whose return all hope has now been abandoned, was owned by a company, of which the principal shareholders were Capt. John Dodd, who had commanded her for several seasons, and who was himself one of the pioneer skippers of the fleet, the R. P. Rittet Co., Ltd., Brown Bros. and W. B. Rittet. When she sailed from the home port in January she was insured for almost her value, \$12,000, and carried a crew of 23, made up as below:

John Dodd, of Victoria, master, aged 48 years.
Charles Parson, a native of Newfoundland, hunter, aged 28.
David Horne, native of Halifax, N. S., hunter, aged 22.
James Lennie, native of Sydney, C.B., hunter, aged 28.
John McKel, native of Nova Scotia, hunter, aged 24.
John Dunn, native of Birkenhead, A. B., aged 22.
Carol Johns, native of North Shields, A. B., aged 22.
Arthur Pinnore, native of New Zealand, A. B., aged 25.
George Parsons, native of Newfoundland, A. B., aged 19.
Donald McDonald, native of Scotland, A. B., aged 25.
James Doig, native of Glasgow, A. B., aged 22.
Percy Abbott, native of Fairhaven, Eng., A. B., aged 21.
Joseph C. Kane, native of Dakota, A. B., aged 22.
George Kelly, native of Halifax, N.S., A. B., aged 36.
James Thompson, native of Glasgow, A. B., aged 30.
Alexander Maxwell, native of Glasgow, A. B., aged 30.

Daniel McCue, native of New Orleans, A. B., aged 24.
J. Dodd, native of Nova Scotia (son of the captain), boy, aged 13.
R. Jennings, native of Newfoundland, mate, aged 30.
Hugh Gibbs, native of Newfoundland, hunter, aged 27.
Alfred Parsons, native of Newfoundland, hunter, aged 25.
Daniel P. Jacobs, native of Jamaica, cook, aged 42.
W. Johns, native of Edinburgh, A. B., aged 22.

ESQUIMALT DRY DOCK.

Vessels That Have Occupied the Blocks During 1892.

During the year 1892 the records of the Esquimalt graving dock show that twelve ships have there been repaired, the dock being occupied 217 days out of the 366. The accidents which befel the Dominion steamer Quadra and H. M. S. Warspite, both the result of unreliable charts, kept them on the blocks for the greater part of six months, and the C.P.N. Co.'s steamer Premier is now an occupant of the dock. The fact that no ship can receive damages which cannot be successfully dealt with by Victoria workmen has been well demonstrated during the year, and there is already plenty of business in sight for 1893. The following figures, which will be read with interest, have been kindly furnished by Capt. Devereaux:

1892.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Days.
January	H.M.S. Pheasant.....	755	10
February	Str. Premier.....	1,083	1
"	Str. Wetmore.....	1,100	7
"	H.M.S. Dolphin.....	1,110	7
March	Str. Costa Rica.....	1,983	3
"	C.S.S. Mohican.....	919	5
April	C.S.S. Melpomene.....	2,920	6
June	Dom's str. Quadra.....	572	52
July	H.M.S. Xanthippe.....	1,110	4
August	Str. Bushmilla.....	2,466	2
Sept.	"	"	"
Oct.	H.M.S. Warspite.....	8,100	82
Nov.	"	"	"
Dec.	Str. Premier.....	1,083	37
Total.....		23,881	217

"LIKE AN ORGAN PIPE."

Sketch of Mr. Albert Hawthorne, the Gifted Basso-Cantante—A Wonderful Voice.

The subject of this sketch, Mr. Albert M. Hawthorne, was born at Manchester, England, May 16, 1865. Very early in life he attracted attention as the possessor of a remarkably good voice; his first singing was as a chorister in St. Luke's church, in his native town.

Removing to America in 1874, he settled in San Francisco, and then completed his musical education under David P. Hughes, of Oakland, Cal., who recognized from the first the wonderful voice and talent of his pupil.

Since entering upon his professional career, Mr. Hawthorne has sung with Jacob Muller and Madam Fabri in San Francisco, appearing in such grand opera as Carmen, Aida, Faust and Ernani, in all of which he sang the leading roles.

Mr. Hawthorne has appeared in programme with Emil Siefert, Heinrich Kohler, Sig. Roberto Stantini, Signarina Marchetti, Signor Modini and other high class artists, and in every case has given the greatest satisfaction.



In his home at Los Angeles, Cal., he sang for two years in St. Paul's church, and succeeded by his unusual ability in making hosts of friends and admirers.

Mr. Hawthorne now has a repertoire of over 200 ballads, and most of the oratorios, and with added experience and cultivation, is now in a position to make a greater hit than ever before. His next venture will probably be a tour of the Orient which he contemplates taking in the spring.

The following extracts from his many press notices will give an idea of how his talents are regarded by those who have had the pleasure of hearing him from time to time:

"His voice is a clear, flexible basso-cantante, of good richness and beauty. It recalls very forcibly to memory the voice of Myron W. Whitney in his best days. We predict a very brilliant and successful career for this talented singer. * * The quality of Mr. Hawthorne's voice should make him fame and fortune. Its evenness, its smoothness, its mellow fullness and its rich sympathy, make it a phenomenal voice. To this is added exceptional natural ability and a sensitive, artistic temperament."—Oakland Tribune.

"At St. Paul's church, last evening, occurred one of the finest musical treats ever presented in the city of Los Angeles, the occasion being the presentation for the first time on the Pacific coast, of the oratorio, 'The Crucifixion, (a meditation on the sacred passion of the Holy Redeemer), by J. Stainer, organist of St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

"The leading part, that representing the Saviour, was sung by Mr. Albert Hawthorne, and the truly magnificent tones of his noble basso voice fully carried to each heart in the great audience the sentiment of the passion and suffering of Christ."—Los Angeles Herald.

These and many other equally favorable notices amply testify to the high ability of the subject of this sketch.

FOR SWELLINGS AND FLECONS.

GENTLEMEN:—My little girl, aged 3, had a large swelling on her neck. I used Hagar's Yellow Oil on it, and it disappeared in a short time. It also cured a felon I was troubled with.

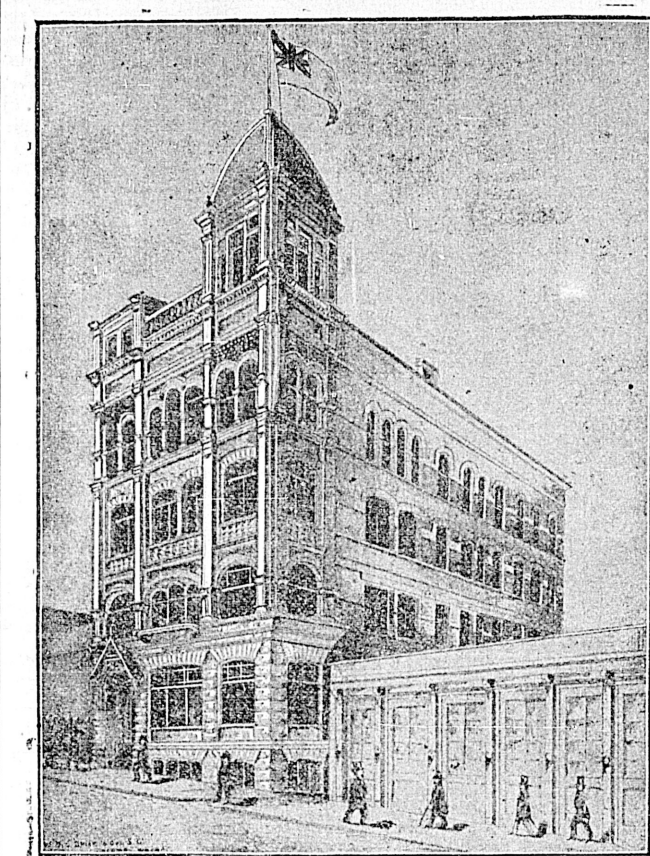
Mrs. C. E. W. Moore, Manda, Man.

H. CUTHBERT & CO.

What this Wide-Awake Firm has Accomplished During a Single Year.

A Record of Enterprise Intelligently Directed by Experience.

One of the most enterprising firms in B. C. to-day is that of H. Cuthbert & Co., real estate, furniture and general auctioneers, produce brokers and auctioneers by appointment to the Provincial



BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING.

Cattle Market. Starting in business at the beginning of the year, they have worked up a connection second to none in their line, the name of the firm being familiar in every farm house in the province.

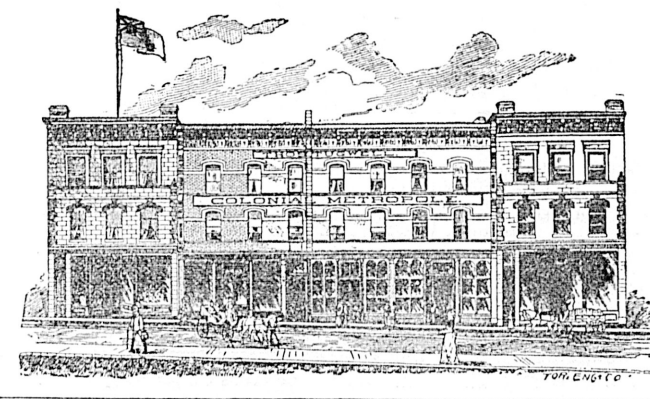
The head of the firm is Mr. Herbert Cuthbert, and to him is due almost solely the present position of the firm. A gentleman of extraordinary energy, he has brought to bear upon his business nearly eight years' practical experience in every branch of the auctioneer's profession, acquired in some of the best salesrooms in London and the provinces in the old country.

In conversation with a COLONIST reporter, Mr. Cuthbert stated that he commenced to "wield the hammer" before he was 20 years of age, and, even at that age, was entrusted with the sale of important real estate properties, and also to make valuations of hotels and public houses.

"But the trouble is in the old country," said he, "there is absolutely nothing in it; you have to work for nothing. As an example: I paid one of my clerks, who could speak five languages, and paid \$2,000 to learn the business in one of the best offices in England, and who was in every way a clever fellow, £1. 2s. 6d., or \$5.50 a week."

Some idea of the business this firm has done may be gathered from the fact that they have conducted nearly 200 auctions during the year, and this, in spite of the fact that they have had to compete with firms that have been in existence from 30 to 60 years, and that other smaller firms have sprung into life during the last few months.

Real estate was one of the special



branches of their business during the spring, and Mr. Cuthbert has the satisfaction of knowing that he has disposed of more city property at auction since he commenced business than any auctioneer in the city, almost every sale he had being successful.

Household furniture though is the branch in which Mr. Cuthbert excels as a salesman, always obtaining good prices, disposing of the lots in a quick, business-like, professional manner. Always polite, courteous and gentlemanly in his bearing towards his audience he has won for himself universal respect and confidence. His motto in behalf of his clients is "Get all you can," but do it fairly and without "offending," "sticking," or "humbugging" your buyers.

Several very nice letters of thanks have been received by him from gentlemen he has sold out after they have left the city.

Sales of farm stock have brought the name of the firm before the public more

than anything else. Soon after the erection of the city market Mr. Cuthbert conceived the idea of forming a cattle market here on the same lines upon which the cattle yards in the old country are run. With this object he approached the City Council with a proposition that if they would put up certain buildings his firm would put up the rest. The Council accepted the proposition, and, also on his suggestion, presented a by-law proclaiming two days in each week, Wednesday and Friday, "market days."

The Provincial Cattle Market was thereupon immediately inaugurated, and the first sale took place, Mr. Cuthbert sparing no expense and no trouble to make it a success. Bands of cattle were purchased and brought here and sold for

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B. C. SALMON PACK.

Light Run on the Fraser, and the Cannery Combine Make It a Small One.

Less Than a Quarter of a Million Cases—Vessels of the Salmon Fleet.

The returns of the British Columbia salmon pack for 1892, as compiled by Dominion Fisheries Inspector McNab, show a total of 231,797 cases, as compared with 312,211 cases for 1891, a decrease of 80,414 cases.

Various causes are assigned for the falling off, in the first place the run on the Fraser being a very light one, and in the second the cannery having previously agreed to reduce their output from the full average capacity of their establishments, which considerably strengthened the English markets that for some time previous had been overstocked. The run of fish on the northern rivers of the province was very plentiful, and the cannery would have had no difficulty in packing a much larger quantity of fish. Of the 22 Fraser river cannery, only 15 were operated. The agreement to reduce the pack of salmon in 1892 was also entered into by the Alaska cannery, who possess far easier facilities for fishing, with less cumbersome restrictions than British Columbia cannery have to contend with.

The pack of the different cannery is set forth below, also the list of salmon-laden vessels which have left British Columbia to date bearing the pack of 1492 to the markets of the old world:

FRASER RIVER.	Cases.
Beaver Cannery.....	7,600
Richmond Cannery.....	5,100
Harlock Packing Co.....	4,168
British Columbia Cannery Co.....	1,900
Terra Nova Cannery Co.....	4,500
A. B. C. Co.'s cannery.....	16,023
Don Accord (San Island).....	8,015
Even's Cannery.....	8,000
Laddlaw & Co.....	6,334
M. M. English.....	6,999
Total Fraser River pack.....	63,132

SKEENA RIVER.	Cases.
North Pacific Co.....	11,250
Everett Cannery.....	11,250
Balmoral Cannery.....	11,250
B. C. Cannery Co.....	11,250
British American Packing Co.....	11,250
Standard Packing Co.....	11,250
Skeena Packing Co.....	11,250
Total Skeena River pack.....	90,000

RIVERS INLET.	Cases.
Rivers Inlet Cannery.....	5,500
Victoria Packing Co.....	8,967
Wannuck Cannery Co.....	4,556
Total Rivers Inlet Pack.....	19,123

NAAS RIVER.	Cases.
McLellan's Cannery.....	11,250
Alert Bay Cannery.....	11,250
Cascade Cannery.....	7,500
Total Naas River Pack.....	28,250

VARIOUS.	Cases.
Price's Cannery (Gardner Inlet).....	6,000
Alert Bay Cannery.....	4,200
Lower Inlet Cannery.....	8,000
Total.....	18,200

Grand Total for British Columbia..... 231,797

VESSELS.	Cases.	Value.	Destination.
Bk. Martha Fisher.....	34,002	\$164,451 00	Liverpool
" Glenarry.....	37,352	186,737 00	"
" Chili.....	30,073	163,664 50	"
" The Frederick.....	32,103	162,013 00	London
" River Ganges.....	29,461	148,733 00	"

THEIR HANDSOME NEW HOME.

B. C. Board of Trade Building Now Nearing Completion—A Detailed Description.

One of the chief additions to the substantial edifices of the city of Victoria is the new Board of Trade building, the finishing touches upon which are almost completed.

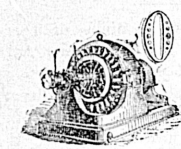
This fine five-story building is located on Bastion square in a very commanding situation, and forms a splendid landmark from the harbor.

The general dimensions are: Length, 106 feet; width, 42 feet; and height, five stories. There are

QUINTARD & PACKARD.

Where Everything Electrical from a Lamp Shade to a Railway is Obtainable.

Description of the Electric Palace of the Firm on Broad Street.



NE of the most recently established firms in the city, yet one which promises in a short time to enjoy an enviable reputation for enterprise and integrity, is that of Quintard & Packard, dealers in electric supplies, electrical machinery, electrical novelties, and in fact in every kind of electrical goods. The members of the firm are Mr. A. J. Quintard, of New York, and Mr. P. I. Packard, of Portland, Ore., both young men but having had extensive experience in their business. The former was until recently manager of the fixture department for the Edison company for British Columbia, Mr. Packard being at the same time in charge of the supply department. Shortly after the Edison company, with one of its competitors, was merged into what is now the Canada General Electric company, Mr. Quintard took an extensive trip through Eastern Canada and the United States and succeeded in making arrangements which have enabled the new firm to establish themselves in business. They chose Victoria as the spot to locate, and have secured handsome and commodious premises at 15 Broad street, next door to the new Drift Block. Their show rooms have been fitted up in thorough keeping with the class of business it is proposed to do, being brilliantly lighted by electricity and superbly decorated with electrical appliances, the whole making an eye-opening exhibit well worthy of a visit.

Among the agencies for the province which are controlled by Messrs. Quintard

well to take a look through the stock of fixtures and shades before purchasing, as there can be no better place found anywhere to make a selection, and certainly there is no place in the province where anything like the variety of stock is to be seen.

The Beacon Vacuum Pump and Electrical Co., of Boston, are the manufacturers of the well-known Beacon lamps, and are the patentees and sole users of a new system of making incandescent lamps, and by their new and exclusive patent make an article which is estimated to be at least 15 per cent. longer lived than any other incandescent lamp on the market.

Not the least important of the agencies controlled by Messrs. Quintard & Packard is that of the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of wire of all kinds and for all purposes. This concern has recently started the manufacture of a new class of insulated wire, which is not a comparatively but an absolutely fireproof article. It is known as "Salamander" wire and has attracted great interest in the United States, where recently some crucial experiments were made before various boards of underwriters and U. S. naval officials. In these tests a series of wires, of the same size, including the popular kinds now in use, were connected and fastened to a test board. The "Salamander" wire being included, the electric current was turned on and maintained until the circuit of wires turned first red, then white hot, and the "Salamander" insulation alone stood the test, the others burning into crisp.

"The heat was so intense," says the Boston Morning Journal in describing the test, "that the wires actually fused, yet the insulation of recent invention was not only unburned, but the rubber interior surface retained its peculiar quality, thus showing that the heat had not even caused deterioration."

Beside electric wire the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Co. also manufacture complete lines of wire rope, for mining, ship's rigging, etc., being the largest makers of these goods in the world. Mr. Wm. M. Stewart, of the company, was in the city a few weeks ago from San Francisco for the purpose of arranging with Messrs. Quintard & Packard to handle their entire business for the province.

There are a number of other important concerns represented by the new firm, but those above named will give the reader a good idea of the business it is proposed to carry on. The firm is placed in a position to cater for all the business in their line to be done in British Columbia, and they are prepared to give estimates on all classes of work in short to handle orders for everything, from fixtures, shades and electrical supplies to the complete installation of an are or incandescent lighting plant, complete railway equipments or power plants. Owing to their connections with the largest concerns in America, the extensive stock of standard goods and supplies carried, together with a line of novelties both for utility for decorative purposes, enables the concern to do business on a profitable basis at reasonable prices. These requirements, combined with the ability and enterprise of the members of the firm themselves, are looked forward to by the new establishment to the fore and keep it always in the vanguard of advancement.

THE SKATING PAVILION.

Prof. Borelli Successfully Revives an Old Time Sport in the Lyceum Hall.

The latest addition to the means of amusement during the winter months in Victoria is the new roller skating pavilion recently opened by Prof. Borelli. The rink is located in the old Lyceum Hall on Broad street between Johnson and Pandora streets.

Since the opening on Saturday, December 17, the Pavilion has grown steadily in favor until now it is recognized as a standard place for many who find the hours hanging heavily on their hands.

The floor is in good condition and it reminds one very favorably of the old times, several years ago, when roller skating was an almost universal pastime, to step into the pavilion in the evening and listen to the rhythmic grind of the rollers.

The skaters swing by in long, easy sweeps and the low, rolling growl of the skates keeps time to the music of the orchestra, in a way which makes folks impatient until they have donned skates and pushed out into the throng. From present indications it really looks as if Prof. Borelli had succeeded in bringing about a permanent revival of what was at one time probably the most popular and widely followed sport in the world.

FINE PHOTOGRAPHS.

The Queen Studio Turning Out Some High Class Pictures at Reasonable Rates.

Those desiring high class photographic work will find something to suit the most exacting at the Queen Studio, No. 59, Government street. Mr. C. T. W. Piper, the artist, is prepared to execute any and all kinds of work in this line in the best and most attractive styles of the art. Only skilled assistance is employed and every attention is paid to details, so that no inferior or imperfect work is allowed to go out of the establishment. The new studio possesses the best light possible to be obtained in Victoria, and sitters can always be sure of satisfactory results.

A specialty is made of artistic groupings and family photographs, which are handled with particular care and success. The merit of the pictures from the Queen Studio is shown by the fact that the place is crowded with business continually, necessitating a large corps of assistants and resulting in the turning out of a large quantity of work. This could not be the case if the work was not of the best.

C.T.W. PIPER, ARTIST.

THE QUEEN STUDIO, 59, GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

For Over Fifty Years.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers or their children when teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poorest little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

MODERN MILLING.

The Premises of the Brackman & Ker Company Furnish an Example.

Thoroughly Equipped in Every Way Their Mills Are Models of Convenience.

"Ye ancient myller usde to grinde" by hand the flour which men then used to make their bread, and later on a device was arranged whereby the more powerful though less intelligent strength of horses and oxen was employed. Afterwards water power came to be the rule. Then there started a tradition among milling men that grain could not be profitably ground unless by the use of the sluice and turbine. Later on, experiments with steam power resulted favorably and the old time idea of a water mill is now adopted only when convenient, the fact being that improved machinery and modern mechanics have made the work of the miller but a shadow of what it once was.

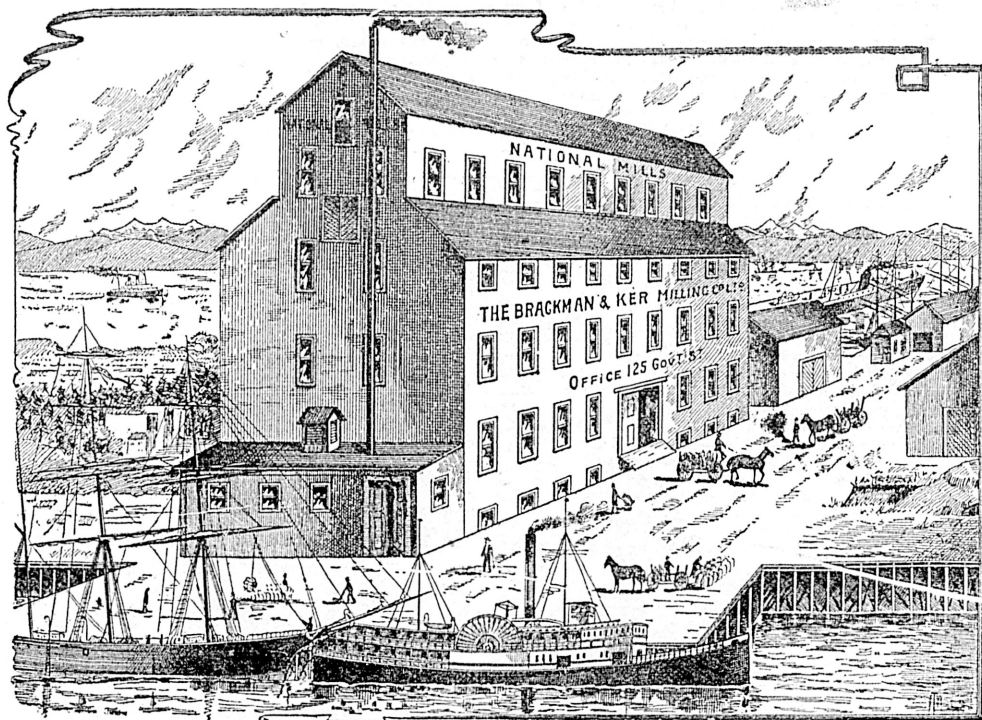
Thus it is that the flouring mill of the present day is built upon new principles

borhood of \$30,000, and while the outlay at first was large, the results prove that the enterprising manufacturer has no reason to fear competition in this province if he puts himself on such a footing that he is prepared at all times to turn out a first-class article to meet the requirements of his customers. The members of the firm are both well known in this city. Mr. Ker being a native while Mr. Brackman is a pioneer, having come from Germany as early as 1847. In 1876 the firm started a flour mill in Saanich, which they closed down after erecting the present mill, though they still run a general store in the district besides the well-known premises on Government street and in Westminster, where general retail and wholesale business is done.

THE DOMINION HOTEL.

Leading \$1.00 per Day House in the Province—Good Accommodations and Low Prices.

Those of the travelling public who desire good accommodation, and a quiet and comfortable temporary home to which a family may be taken with perfect confidence, will find such a place in the Dominion Hotel, a cut of which is given in this issue. This hotel is situated on Yates street, near the corner of



and new ideas, as those who have ever visited the big five storey building that faces Victoria harbor can tell. This is the mill erected only a couple of years ago by the Brackman & Ker Milling Co., Ltd., to take the place of their old mill erected in Saanich in 1876.

The new structure is, as stated, on modern lines both as regards the building itself and its arrangement, and also as to the machinery and apparatus. The building is 60x80 feet, with boiler and engine house attached. The "power" is in the basement and consists of a 120 h. p. Wheelock engine, from the shops of Goldie & McCulloch, of Galt, Ont. From this engine, the shafting and belting is so arranged as to run all the machinery in the building, including besides the actual milling and cleaning apparatus, the elevator shafts, etc.

On the ground floor are five runs of stones for grinding different cereals. The word "stones" is the old-fashioned one, the newer and more proper expression being rollers, for in flour milling the old stones have been practically abandoned for a long time.

The second floor is fitted with the different bins for holding the grains to be treated, here being located also the steel rolls for manufacturing rolled oats. This latter is an interesting process as the oats have to pass through a steaming operation before being rolled and after that again are dried before being packed.

The third floor of the mill is where the cleaning is done before the grain is let down into the bins below; the floor above being fitted up with machinery for running the elevator and for driving the cleaning machinery. There is no waste space in the establishment, so complete and perfect being the arrangement that the greatest possible utility is had from the least possible power.

The Brackman & Ker Co., Ltd., make a specialty of several lines of their manufacture, these including oatmeal, rolled oats, split peas, pearl barley, etc. These goods, put up in different shaped packages of various sizes, find a ready market in Victoria and elsewhere, and come into general use throughout the province.

The extent and value of the industry may be better understood when it is stated that about all the grain ground is home grown. Here it is that farmers, not only on the Island, but also on the Mainland, in the rich Fraser river valley and along the coast, find a market for much of the grain which otherwise they would be unable to dispose of.

Grain as grain is not an article of household or domestic consumption and it is only when reduced by the process of milling to meal or flour that it finds a ready sale and can be put to the thousand and one uses which the family cook only knows of.

In the case of the Brackman & Ker Company the arrangement made of their premises enables them to handle with much more than ordinary facility, the produce that has to be shipped in by steamer.

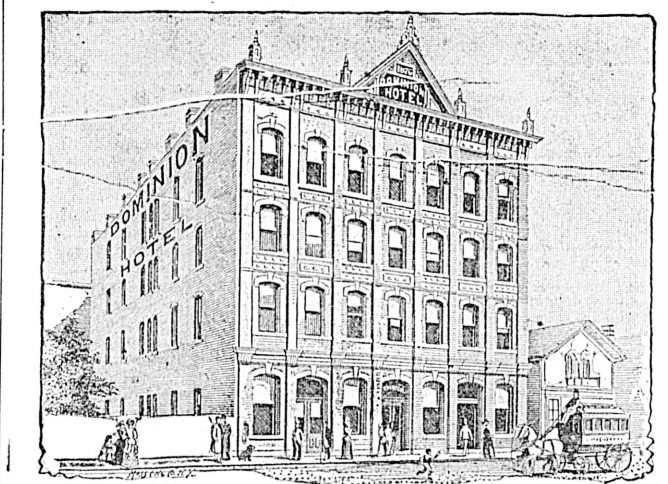
Right at the mill and elevator, they have built a wharf alongside which vessels can run, and from the time the cereal is transferred to the "dippers" of the elevator there is no more handling of it except by machinery, until it is ready to be packed up in bags and boxes and sent away to consumers, as flour and meal.

The whole building and equipment cost the owners somewhere in the neigh-

borhood of \$30,000, and while the outlay at first was large, the results prove that the enterprising manufacturer has no reason to fear competition in this province if he puts himself on such a footing that he is prepared at all times to turn out a first-class article to meet the requirements of his customers. The members of the firm are both well known in this city. Mr. Ker being a native while Mr. Brackman is a pioneer, having come from Germany as early as 1847. In 1876 the firm started a flour mill in Saanich, which they closed down after erecting the present mill, though they still run a general store in the district besides the well-known premises on Government street and in Westminster, where general retail and wholesale business is done.

The well lighted reading room will be found all the latest magazines and newspapers, maps and guides, and desks stocked with stationery for the convenience of guests. The prices range from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day according to location of room, and special rates are made for those who wish to arrange for board by the week or month. Those wishing first class accommodation at a moderate cost will find the Dominion well deserving of its now established reputation as one of the best \$1.00 a day houses in the province.

A free bus is run to and from all boats and trains, and every effort made by the genial proprietor, Mr. Stephen Jones, Jr., to see that the comfort of his guests is considered in every way by all connected with the establishment.



HARRY MARTIN.

(By "Marianne Grantham.")

About half a century ago, on a beautiful moonlight night, a young man and his sweetheart might have been seen standing at the gate of a farm house, in Glenmoors, Ontario. The man was not particularly handsome, but had a fine figure and an honest face. The maiden was tall and graceful, but one could see at a glance that she was a farmer's daughter, although she looked as if she had always an easy time and a comfortable home.

The bright face is somewhat clouded now as the young man speaks. "So this is to be our last night, Harry?" "You are really going to-morrow, Harry? Oh, it is such a long way, and you are walking, too! I'm afraid you'll never get there."

"Don't look on the dark side, little girl, and imagine all sorts of horrible things. Just think of me coming home in two or three years, rich enough to buy my father's old farm back again. You'll be faithful and true, Mary; then we will be married."

"But it is so long to wait. I hate to see you going to that country; there are all sorts of bad men in the mines; they might kill you for your money."

"Don't be foolish, darling; I can take care of myself. If I were to stay at home I'd only be a farm laborer, since the old farm is gone. And I couldn't work here as a servant, where I've been master so long. Anyhow, it's all settled, dearest, and I'm going off to-morrow. I'd like no better fun than going with the boys, if it were not that I had to leave the dearest little girl in the world behind."

"You'll write to me, Harry?"

"Oh, yes; I'll send you lots of letters on my way out. The worst of it is, I won't be able to get any from you till I reach British Columbia. I must go; good-bye."

"Oh, Harry! How will I live when you are gone?"

"Be brave, little one; I'll come back, soon." He stoops and kisses the tear-stained face. She throws her arms about his neck. He holds her close for an instant, then is gone, and nothing breaks the stillness of the night but a long, shivering sob. She turns and

the kind of man that most women like—frank, but withal, one of "nature's gentlemen." He is in Cariboo, B. C., and has been there for two years and a half. At the present moment he is talking to a new arrival at the camp, by the name of Ross.

"So you thought you'd try your luck at mining?"

"Yes; I heard gold was to be got for the picking up, out here," replied Ross. "Well, you'll soon see that you have been misinformed. Did you have any adventures coming out?"

"None to speak of. Them Injuns, on the plains, tried to scalp a few of the fellers, but we cut and run, left our grub behind and had a tough time for a spell. But I guess we won't mind the hardships coming, so long as we get piles of the yellow dust. What kind of a time have you had since you came out West?" asked Ross.

"Oh, I've had some tough enough experiences. You know, ten of us walked out. We were six months on the way. When we got to this side of the Rockies we were a ragged, shoeless crowd. One would hardly recognize in us the trim, beardless boys that had left home a few months before. The weather was very severe, too, and we suffered from cold the last two months of our journey. When we got to the camp, the men that were there couldn't do enough for us. For a real good-hearted fellow, give me a miner. They are rough, but sound at the core. Many of them had friends in the East, and, of course, were delighted with any little piece of news we could give them."

"I seemed to be fortunate, for I made money; perhaps it was because I was saving. Some of the men got quite a little pile in the summer; then in the fall they go down to Victoria and 'blow in their sack,' as they say. In the spring they come back with no money, very few clothes and a winter's board bill. The following year the hotel keepers are on the look-out for them, make them pay their last year's bill and keep them for another winter. Well, of course, I didn't do like that, but lived as cheaply as I could. All went well till about a year ago; I was down in the mine one day, when part of the wall gave way. It fell on me. When the miners got me from under it they thought I was done for. For three months I was alive and that was all; after that I began to mend and I'm now as well as ever. That's my story. By the way, Ross, what part of Canada are you from?"

"I'm from Ontario."

"What part?"

"Huron county."

"Why, that's where I came from, myself! Perhaps you can tell me about the folks I knew. Let me see! there was Bill Mackay; how's he?"

"Oh, he's fine; married and livin' on the old place."

"You don't say so, Bill married! I'd like to see Bill; and Annie Miller; how's she?"

"Annie's the finest girl in the country; all the fellers is crazy about her."

"And then, I think I remember, Farmer Bell had a daughter; Mary, I think her name was?"

He had left Mary till the last, from a feeling of bashfulness. He had not mentioned her name to anyone since he had left his old home; three years before. He had not heard from her for nearly a year now; then her father had been ill and they were comparatively poor. So you may be sure that he waited for an answer, anxiously.

"Mary Bell?" said Ross. "Oh, yes! She was to be married the day I left, to an old rich feller from the county of Bruce; hang me, if I don't forget his name! But, what's the matter, Martin? You look as if you'd seen a spook."

"Mary Bell married?" gasped Harry Martin. "It's false; it can't be true!"

"True as gospel," said Ross, "for my best girl was to be bridesmaid, but she cried so much over me that her sister had to stand instead. But I must go. Hope you ain't sick or that your sweet-heart ain't gone back on you!"

"Oh, no! It is nothing."

"See you some other evening and tell you about the rest of the folks back East," said Ross, as he went out.

When Harry Martin found himself alone, he walked up and down his small cabin.

"Mary married to a rich old man; and I was going home in three months with enough dust to live comfortably on all my life! She married for money; talk of woman's constancy. Didn't she say in her last letter that she was longing for the time when I could come home? Oh! fool, that I was, that I kept it a secret from her that I was getting rich; I wanted to surprise her. And now, Oh, Lord! I can't bear it; my luck's too hard. Where are my bright dreams for the future—all gone; the snug farm house where Mary would live, never knowing a wish that I could not gratify; and now—yes! it's loaded—but I won't do it. No; I'll not kill myself for the sake of a faithful girl. I'll go to Victoria. I'll do like other men; I'll have a good time, I've got money; I'll spend it. Oh, how I scrimped myself that she might have plenty! What odds what becomes of me now! Yes; I'll go to Victoria; the boys won't call me mean again!" But the saving spirit of his fathers must have entered him, for he recoiled at such waste.

"No! No! I'll get rich, rich, ten times as rich as her miserable husband, and I'll go back; I'll make her repent." And so the poor fellow goes on. He does work. He goes to all the mining camps, and everywhere he goes he is fortunate. He has, at the age of fifty, a great fortune. But still he is not satisfied. He goes to the silver mines in Utah; to the gold mines in Colorado. At sixty, he is an old man before his time. His life has been a hard one; no enjoyment and no hope of rest; always the mad craving for more gold. He dresses respectably, but no one would imagine him to be the wealthiest man on the coast. He goes back to Cariboo, but has not been there long, when he grows restless and resolves to go down to New Westminster and settle his affairs.

As he travels along the beautiful valley of the Fraser, the green meadows and grain fields remind him of the old farm at home, and he resolves to go back to his birthplace. He looks back on the time when he left his own country and feels that his life has been wasted and that he would give all his wealth if he could once more be the light-hearted boy he was

then. He has been travelling on foot for a great many miles. He is feeling tired, as the sun has been shining brightly all day. He is thirsty, too. He feels that he is no longer young, and as he sees a snug little cottage by the roadside, he thinks that he will go and ask for a drink of water. As he nears the house his heart fails him, for he does not like to face strangers; he sits down by the roadside for a few minutes. Two children are playing about the door of the house; the eldest one spies him and runs into the house.

"Oh, mother, come quick! A poor old man is sitting on the road. I'm afraid he's most dead."

"Wait a minute, Elsie; I'll bring him a cup of tea I've just been making."

Having poured the tea, the mother goes to the gate, while the little ones run on ahead. As the old man sees them approaching, he rises and comes forward. As he opens the gate, little Amy holds out her bread and says:

"You may have all my bread, too; are you very, very hungry?"

Mrs. Austin gives him the tea, but, as she sees he is exhausted, asks him to come in and rest. The children lead the way, walking, now forward, now backward, and casting shy glances at their visitor.

"Do take this easy chair," said Mrs. Austin, moving one forward for him. As he thanks her, he looks at her for the first time. Something in her appearance seems to strike him. The hand that holds the cup trembles, and he mutters "so like." The children come near, little Amy takes his hat and says:

"Let me brush it for you, you are all dust." And with the confidence of childhood, she leans against his knee while she brushes off the dust with her chubby hand.

"You look just like a grandpa. Let me give you a kiss before you go."

"Martin is strangely moved by the little one's prattle. He bends his snowy head for the child's caress. After he has rested, he rises to go. Looking at Mrs. Austin, he says:

"Thank you kindly, for your hospitality. I heard a verse, a long time ago, about 'even a cup of cold water given not losing its reward.'" Smiling to the children, he walks slowly away. Wee Amy takes his hand, saying, "I'll open the gate."

A few moments after, Mrs. Austin hears a scream from Elsie. She runs to the door. What is her horror, when she sees that the old man has fallen.

She goes to him, but he appears to be dead. She sends Elsie to the nearest neighbor for assistance, while she gets water and tries every means in her power to restore Martin.

"He's tired, murther! Let him sleep awhile," lisps little Amy.

At last, Mrs. Austin sees her neighbor and his son approaching. With their aid she soon has him in bed, then the younger man goes for a doctor. At length he arrives and brings the old man back to consciousness.

"If you know anything about this poor man's friends you had better let them know, for he has not many hours to live," said the doctor.

"No; I have no idea who he is," replied Mrs. Austin. She goes to the bedside of the old man and asks him how he feels, and if she can do anything more for him.

"Oh, no!" he says, in a low voice, "I'll not want much more in this world. You are good; you remind me of one I once loved, back East, in Ontario. Your eyes are so like hers, but she was false."

"Perhaps you misjudged her!"

"Oh, no! I had it from good authority. Give me your hand; I like to hold it, you are so like her. Where did you come from, child?"

"From Huron county, Ontario. My father was from Bruce, but when he married my mother she would not leave the place where she was born. He was much older than she, so he humored her. He then bought the Martin homestead and lived there. My mother didn't like the idea of buying that place, for there had been a little love affair between her and young Martin before he came out to British Columbia, to the mines. But I tire you!"

"No! No! Go on; tell me all."

"Well, she corresponded with Martin for two years. After that, though she wrote, no answer came. Her father died, much poorer than people imagined. The word came that Martin had been killed in an accident, while in the mine. Shortly after, my father saw her and loved her; she seemed sad and lonely and his heart was drawn to her. When he asked her to marry him, she said that she had no love for anyone, but she respected my father, and as he persisted in his suit she married him. Poor mother! she died when I was a very little girl; I think her heart had died years before."

A low groan bursts from the sick man's lips. Then he revives, and strength seems to come to him. "Quick! send for a lawyer!" he says. "You are her child. You are poor. I've money; let me do one good deed before I die. Oh, how I've misjudged my little girl all these years! I thought her heartless, that she married for money. But I'll atone."

When the lawyer arrives, Mr. Martin is still conscious and wills all his money to Mrs. Austin, Mary's daughter, who is a poor widow. When the lawyer has gone, Mr. Martin calls her to him. She sits down by his bedside and tenderly strokes the toll-woman hand; that hand which has not felt a woman's caress for years. The children steal up and gaze with solemn eyes at the old man. His mind seems to wander. He is going over the scenes of his boyhood. Now he fancies he is parting, once more from Mary. "You'll be faithful and true," he whispers.

"I'll come back. We will be happy." Then his eyes glance round the room; he sees Mrs. Austin and mutters, "So like my Mary, I am going. I'll tell her you are a good girl. So kind! There, she is waiting! I'll see her! She kisses her hand! Yes, Mary; I'm coming!"

The sun shines through the window; a ray of light falls on the old man's face; it is lit by a smile of greeting to the love of his youth—Mary.

Ladies.

A consignment of Sterling Silver Novelties received to-day at Davidson Bros., Five Sisters' Block.

CAPTAIN VANCOUVER.

The Life of the Intrepid Navigator Who Gave His Name to this Favored Island.

And Whose Centennial has Just been Quietly Celebrated by Historical Societies.

[By Alexander Bogg (Croft), F.R.C.S.] With the close of the year 1892, during which period so many enthusiastic celebrations have been held in the Eastern and Western hemispheres in honor of the discovery of the continent of America by Columbus, 400 years ago, it seems fitting to refer to a few facts which appear to be but little known or apparently forgotten, namely, that only 100 years ago (1792) the Western coast of North America, it may be said, was unknown, or at least not explored. It remained for Geo. Vancouver to make such practical discoveries, and to transact the diplomatic negotiations, which ended in securing to the Crown of Great Britain the whole coast of the Pacific north of Mexico, which then was claimed and taken possession of by the Spaniards.

When the western continent was discovered by Columbus, Spain was in the zenith of power, and pushed forward further discoveries with great vigor along the eastern coast. Her intrepid navigators, friars and soldiers carried everything before them, by conquest when required, in the name of their country and their church. They gradually penetrated through Mexico; reached the Pacific ocean; took possession of the entire coast, and made settlements at the most desirable points.

Sir Francis Drake made a voyage around Cape Horn to the Northern Pacific in 1579. The narrative of that voyage, as written by one Fletcher, is not considered reliable. It contains several incredible statements. Drake was knighted after his return to England in 1581; and in 1587 and 1588 rendered signal service to his country, by the effective and leading part he took in the defeat of the Spanish Armada.

For nearly 200 years after Drake's visit not anything of consequence was done on the part of England on the West coast of North America. In 1776 Capt. Cook was commissioned to proceed on a voyage of discovery to the North Pacific.

His route was round Cape Horn and by the Sandwich Islands. He reached Nootka early in 1778, remaining in harbor there several days, but was not aware that the coast formed part of a large island, now called "Vancouver Island."

Continuing his voyage northwards, cruising and examining the outlines of the coast to Behring sea until August, he crossed to the Asiatic side. In September he shaped his course southward, reaching the Sandwich Islands in January, 1779. In February, during a melee, whilst assisting or directing a party of his men to recover one of the ship's boats which had been stolen, Capt. Cook was killed by the natives.

CAPTAIN GEORGE VANCOUVER.

On this last mentioned voyage, and on Capt. Cook's former voyage, which occupied the years 1772-75, he was accompanied by George Vancouver, who entered the navy in 1771 at the age of 13. He served as an able-bodied seaman on the Resolution for over three years and a half, and as midshipman on the Discovery for more than four years and a half. In October, 1780, he passed as lieutenant under certificate from Captains Cook, Gore, Clerk and King. He bore such an excellent character that by order of the Lords of the Admiralty "journals were dispensed with" in his promotion. Subsequently he served as lieutenant under Lord Rodney in the West Indies, having thus gained a thoroughly practical training and experience of about 10 years.

The Admiralty selected Vancouver in 1791 and appointed him to the command of the sloop Discovery, with 100 men, which included himself and three lieutenants—Mudge, Puget and Baker. His commission required him to undertake an exploring and surveying expedition to the Northwest coast of America, and to settle certain disputes which had arisen at Nootka respecting Spanish occupation there. For this important mission his experience, courage, prudence and integrity admirably fitted him. The armed tender Chatham—W. R. Broughton commander, with 45 men, was provided as his consort. Vancouver left England early in 1791 via Cape Horn, and wintered at the Sandwich Islands. He took his departure northwards in March, 1792, for the Straits of Fuca.

The Northwest coast was sighted in May, 1792, at some distance south of Cape Flattery. On reaching the entrance to the Straits of Fuca, Vancouver followed the southern shore of the Straits, which now forms a portion of the northern boundary of the State of Washington. He turned southward at the first great inlet (Admiralty Inlet)—explored and surveyed it—naming the inland waters "Puget Sound," after Mr. Puget, one of his lieutenants. During the past summer (1892) the residents of the various cities which have recently sprung up in Puget Sound paid due respect to Vancouver's memory by enthusiastically celebrating the first centennial anniversary of his discoveries in that region.

A remarkable coincidence occurred on the 12th Oct., 1892, viz., the dinner which was held in the Whitehall Rooms, Metropole, London, under the presidency of His Excellency the Marquis de la Casa Leiglesia, Spanish Ambassador in London, in commemoration of the fourth centennial of the great discovery made by Columbus, was also the first centennial anniversary of the day on which Vancouver left Nootka, after having arranged with the Spanish commander there to withdraw from the possession of that place.

On completing the survey of Puget Sound, Vancouver continued his voyage northward, surveying Burrard Inlet, Howe Sound, etc. In an inlet near Gray's Point, June 22, he found two Spanish vessels of 45 tons burden, with 24 men each, under command of Sen. Don D. Galiano, and Sen. Don C. Valdez, who were engaged in surveying those

channels, having come from Nootka by the north end of the island. They received Vancouver with great courtesy, and informed him that at Nootka there were three Spanish frigates and a brig awaiting his arrival. They gave him copies of their charts, which facilitated his voyage northward. He rounded Cape Scott, the northwest point of Vancouver Island, on the 25th, and reached Nootka on the 27th of August. At the entrance to the harbor he was met by a Spanish officer and a pilot, who brought the Discovery to anchor near where "His Catholic Majesty's" brig, Active, was riding, bearing the broad pennant of Sen. Don Juan Francisco de la Bodega Quadra, commandant of the marine establishment of San Blas and California. As Senor Quadra lived on shore, Lieut. Puget was sent to acquaint him of Vancouver's arrival, and to inquire if a royal salute to the flag would be accepted. A polite reply in the affirmative was returned, and a salute of thirteen guns exchanged. Vancouver afterwards went ashore and was received with great cordiality. Quadra returned the visit next day, to the Discovery.

QUADRA AND VANCOUVER. After full and careful explanations between Quadra and Vancouver, all in the most amicable manner, it was agreed that the whole matter relative to the right of occupancy, would remain in abeyance until the decision of the British and Spanish governments should be fully known.

Arbitrators were appointed by both governments. They met in Whitehall, London, in 1793. The difficulty was finally settled by a convention held at Madrid, in January, 1794, by which time all the Spaniards had withdrawn from Nootka. It was also agreed that, pending the decision of occupancy, the large island should be named "Quadra and Vancouver Island," and so it appears in the chart of Vancouver's explorations during the summers of 1792, '93, '94, as published in 1801, along with the history of his voyage to the North Pacific and the northwest coast of America.

Quadra and his fleet left Nootka on the 22nd Sept., 1792, for his Mexican headquarters at San Blas, in anticipation of the adverse decision likely to follow. Vancouver, after arranging for the storing of supplies, etc., left Nootka on the 12th of October, for the Sandwich Islands, where he wintered. During the years mentioned in the chart referred to, Vancouver faithfully and satisfactorily completed his mission, and returned to England, September 1795.

It may be worthy of notice to state that in 1793, when Vancouver was engaged in surveying an inlet which extended far into the mainland, it was afterwards learned that Alexander Mackenzie, of the Northwest Fur Company, reached the Pacific, at the easterly shore of the same inlet on which Vancouver was at work, although neither of them, at the time, was aware of the other's presence. Mackenzie was the first white man who crossed the American continent to the Pacific, north of the Rocky Mountains. He was afterwards knighted in appreciation of the difficult and dangerous feat which he then accomplished.

On Vancouver's return to England he was promoted to the rank of Port Captain. Shortly afterwards his health failed. He continued, however, whilst strength permitted, to prepare for publication, an account of the voyage which he had brought to such a successful termination. The latter portion of the narrative was completed from his notes, and edited by his brother, John Vancouver.

Towards the close of his life he took up his residence at The Star and Garter hotel, near Petersham, a village adjoining the town of Richmond, Surrey, about 20 miles west of the city of London. Richmond Hill, is known as one of the most picturesque spots in England. The view up the Thames from the room which Vancouver occupied in The Star and Garter, is one of rare beauty and of great extent. It is said that on his arrival there, he exclaimed, "Here would I desire to live, and here would I die." The latter portion of this exclamation was prophetic, for he died in that room, in May, 1798, at the early age of 40 years, and was buried in the cemetery of the ancient church of Petersham, where his remains now lie, surrounded by a multitude of illustrious dead.

It is proposed by the Vicar of the Parish, Rev. Mr. Oxley, that as the venerable old church is not quite suitable to the congregation to have a new church erected near by, and preserve the old, unique building with its ancient tombs and tablets, as a relic of former times; and that it should be used for marriage, baptismal and funeral services. The old church is said to have formed a portion of "the great Abbey of Chertsey." The present edifice was rebuilt in 1505.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

An enduring and graceful compliment was paid to the memory of Vancouver in 1841 by the then governor of the company, Sir George Simpson, who had a handsome marble tablet erected in Petersham church, with a suitable inscription. Sir George visited Puget Sound overland and Vancouver Island, and therefore had a personal knowledge of the difficult and important pioneer work which Vancouver so triumphantly and diplomatically completed.

A sketch of Petersham church has been made by Mrs. Beeton, wife of H. C. Beeton, agent-general in London for British Columbia, who has also secured a facsimile of the tablet, together with a portrait of Capt. George Vancouver, from the painting presented to the B. C. Board of Trade by Mr. Beeton. These will appear in one of the illustrated London papers. There is no name more closely connected with the early history of British Columbia, or which should be more highly honored than that of

CAPTAIN GEORGE VANCOUVER.

St. Luke's Sunday School. Yesterday the annual Christmas tree, nicely decorated and laden with gifts selected by the Misses Tolmie and Mrs. Brown for the children of St. Luke's Sunday school, was held in the newly enlarged school. Mr. J. W. Tolmie presided, and handed to the respective teachers prizes according to merit for each pupil. When distribution was made, Rev. Mr. Brown complimented the younger members of the flock upon their regular attendance and increasing numbers, which were three-fold in two years.

PICTURESQUE PT. COMFORT.

The Right Place for Spending a Summer Holiday Pleasantly and Well.

Scenery, Accommodation, Hunting, Fishing—Everything to Make Visitors Happy.



REALLY needed in the province of British Columbia heretofore, has been some comfortable and quiet resort, where the business man in search of needed rest from his many cares, could, without being too far removed from his office, find pleasant means of recuperation. The tourist, too, wearied with long journeys, often sighs for some picturesque spot where the bustle and roar of civilization are left behind and its comforts alone remain.

To such as these and the many other classes of rest and pleasure seekers it is the design of the promoters of the Point Comfort Hotel to specially cater.

The location of the new resort has been chosen with exceptional care. Situated on the northwest corner of Mayne Island, it is equidistant from Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster and Nanaimo and is in the direct line of travel between these centres. The buildings are erected just at the

point and all the surrounding places of interest.

The means of reaching the hotel from any town in British Columbia are all that could be desired. The C. P. N. Co.'s company's steamers pass the hotel daily, and a wharf is being constructed in pursuance of an agreement with the company to have their steamers call at the hotel on every trip. The business man in search of recreation can thus take a run down for a day or two at almost any time without interfering materially with his business interests.

The accompanying cut gives a good idea of the general appearance of the hotel building, though a personal visit is necessary to give an adequate understanding of what will no doubt become one of the most attractive and popular resorts on the Coast.

It is not designed to make the name of "Point Comfort" in vain, but by managing the establishment along the lines of an old English inn, to give all the "comforts" which the name suggests.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA MUSEUM.

A Splendid Collection of the Animal and Mineral Wealth of the Province.

The museum, on the Government grounds, which was considerably enlarged last year, is to-day far too small for the satisfactory display of the great collection of mammals, birds, marine algae, Indian curios, minerals, etc., all of which serve to illustrate the wealth of the province, whether of land or sea.

Taking the registration as an index of the interest shown in the museum—although there are hundreds who visit it and do not leave their autographs—the

entrance to Plumper's Pass and are so situated as to command a magnificent view of the finest scenery of the Pass, the Gulf of Georgia, and the Cascade range rears its lofty peaks to form a fitting background for this scenic gem.

The site has been so selected that the hotel is sheltered from all winds except those from the northwest, from which direction there blows in the summer months a cool and refreshing breeze which tempers most delightfully the heat of the day.

In this mild and balmy atmosphere those in search of health can regain their shattered strength and take on a new lease of life.

On the other hand the well and vigorous in search of recreation will here find themselves in a veritable sportsman's paradise. The fishing along the beach is noted as the finest in British Columbia. The members of the finny tribe swarm in profusion and range in variety from the herring to the salmon. The adjoining forest is filled with game of all kinds, and vast flocks of ducks and other aquatic game birds haunt the water ways.

Those who are disposed to remain nearer the house will find many means of pleasant recreation. To the south of the hotel and very near to it is located a small crescent-shaped bay with a smooth beach of pure white sand upon which the small waves play in gentle ripples, making a most delightful spot for the children who are thus enabled to amuse themselves to their hearts' content without being out of sight from the hotel verandahs.

Ample grounds have been reserved and prepared for all kinds of athletic sports and games, while numerous shady walks through parks and gardens tempt the footsteps of guests into their cool retreats.

Those who are unable, on account of delicate health, to endure the open air bathing, will be furnished with warm seawater baths.

The entire grounds consist of some one hundred and thirty-eight acres, formerly the property of Mr. W. H. Mawdsley, and as auxiliaries to the hotel boast a complete arrangement of farm buildings, with all the latest improvements, a dairy and creamery, a number of acres of well cultivated farm land, a kitchen garden, fruit orchard, strawberry patch, and a great variety of small fruits—sufficient guarantee of a bountiful supply of their fresh products to meet the requirements of the hotel.

The cuisine will be in the hands of an experienced chef and no effort tending to increase the comfort and enjoyment of the guests will be spared.

A steam launch will be provided by means of which picnic and sporting parties can be conveyed to any desired

Do Not Miss

Reading this item, as Lange & Co. did not succeed in selling their business for the figure agreed to by their Eastern friend, nor in disposing of all of their stock this Christmas to the public. And as the building wherein they have conducted business for the last 17 years is to be destroyed shortly and a new one erected in place, under the circumstances Lange & Co. are obliged to re-open in their own place, No. 88 Douglas street, opposite Old Fellows' hall. Reduced sales will continue until goods which are left are sold. Any one wishing to secure a good going business established since 30 years, can do so at a very reasonable figure. And the new premises can be rented at a moderate rate.

Christmas Turkeys.

Gordon's Xmas poultry will arrive by the Wednesday boat, and those who wish to secure a choice Xmas turkey should leave their orders early as the stock will no doubt go very rapidly.

A RICH COUNTRY.

Some of the Thriving Towns in British Columbia Which are Attracting Investors.

The Lardean, Argenta and Duncans in the Kootenay—An Encouraging Outlook.

The attention of those desiring safe and remunerative investments in the direct line of the assured growth of the country, has been directed very strongly of late, to the Kootenay country. Those who have ever visited this promising section of British Columbia are unanimous in the verdict that it is one of the most wonderful of those rich fields, which seem to be only waiting that magic wand, the miner's pick, to pour forth their treasures into the lap of commerce.

Of this section General Superintendent H. Abbott, of the C. P. R., said, a short time ago, that his company would, in all probability, be very active in that region during the coming year.

Speaking of the resources of the section, Mr. Abbott stated that some remarkably rich mining ground has been discovered during the past season, and notably in the Sloean and Lardean country.

The Great Northern and Haskins group of mines are located in the latter section only a short distance from Lardean City, at the head of the arm of the Upper Arrow Lake, and several other good

of which 'road is on the property.

A hotel, store and other buildings have gone up lately and lots are being freely purchased. The trains will bring residents to town in such a way as to make residing in Saanichton even more convenient than it would be three or four miles out of Victoria.

The number of inquiries received by Mr. Croft regarding these and other properties which he is handling, show plainly that British Columbia generally is becoming a strong favorite with those who have money to invest in real estate and kindred lines. The coming year will no doubt be an active one in these properties.

THE DELMONICO HOTEL.

An Establishment That is Known the Length of the Pacific Coast.

Ever since Delmonico made his famous restaurant the theme of the praises sung by New York epicures, his name has been accepted as a synonym for all that is first-class in the hotel line. It was probably for this reason, and also perhaps because the restaurant then running in connection had previously been christened the Delmonico by its proprietor, Mr. Ernest Escalet, that Messrs. Jackson & Petri have so named their hotel on Government street, between Yates and Johnson, in the very heart of the city.

The restaurant has since been removed, to be operated in connection with the new Driad, but the hotel remains to do an ever increasing business as a first-class house conducted on the European plan, with the comfort and convenience of guests ever the first consideration. The ground floor is devoted to the bar, billiard, card and reading rooms, the first

BY RAIL AND WATER.

The Practical Terminus of Four Transcontinental Railways and Three Steamship Lines.

How all Routes Lead to British Columbia's Capital—Highways to Victoria.

As the practical terminus of three great transcontinental railway lines, with a fourth projected and assured, and as the first port of call and last of departure for both the Canadian Pacific and Northern Pacific ocean liners for the Orient, Victoria is known wherever travellers consult railway guides or ticket agents answer questions. For the information, however, of the few who may possibly be still in ignorance of how best to reach British Columbia's capital, the following table is published, which might also be preserved with advantage by those at home.

The three great rail routes by which Victoria may be quickly and comfortably reached from the eastern shores of the Continent, are the Canadian Pacific, Northern Pacific and Union Pacific, each having city offices and daily steamers. The surveyors are now locating the line of the fourth great transcontinental band of iron—the Canadian Western—which, starting from this city, will span the Dominion to the north of the Canadian Pacific. Victoria's existing railway and steamship connections are briefly referred to hereunder:

WATER ROUTES.

From Vancouver and all points East, via the C. P. R.—Steamer Islander (C. P. N. Co.) arrive every evening but Monday, to sail at 2 a. m.

From Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma and all points East and South, via the N. P. R. and U. P. R.—Steamer City of Kingston daily, excepting Sunday, arriving at 4 p. m. and departing four and a half hours later.

From India, China and Japan—C. P. R. steamships Empress of India, Empress of China and Empress of Japan arrive and depart monthly; Northern Pacific steamships Victoria and Tacoma also arrive and depart monthly.

From San Francisco and all California ports—Pacific Coast Steamship Co.'s steamers City of Puebla, Unatilla and Walla Walla arrive and depart every five days during summer months, and weekly throughout the winter.

From Honolulu and all Hawaiian ports—Puget Sound and Hawaiian Steamship Co.'s Zambesi makes monthly trips, carrying passengers and freight, the latter chiefly fresh fruits.

From Portland—Steamers Wilmington and Haytian Republic arrive and depart weekly, carrying freight and passengers.

From Alaska—Pacific Coast Steamship Co.'s excursion steamer Queen arrives and departs every ten days during summer months, as does also the C. P. N. Co.'s Steamer Islander. During the winter a fortnightly service is maintained by the P. C. S. S. Co.'s Mexico and City of Topeka.

From New Westminster and Fraser River ports—C. P. N. Co.'s steamers R. P. Rithet, Princess Louise and Yosemite arrive and depart three times per week.

From Nass and Skeena Rivers and Queen Charlotte Islands (the home of the Haidas)—Steamers Barbara Boscowitz (J. D. Warren & Co.), and Danube (C. P. N. Co.), arrive and depart every ten days.

From Alberni and Barclay Sound ports—Steamer Maude (C. P. N. Co.), makes semi-monthly trips.

From Nanaimo, Comox and Valdez Island—E. & N. Railway company's new Steamer Joan arrives and departs weekly.

From Bellingham Bay ports and San Juan Archipelago—Steamers Island Belle and Dart make three trips a week.

BY RAIL.

From Wellington, Nanaimo and intermediate points on the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway—Regular trains daily.

(The Victoria & Sidney Railway, to open up a rich agricultural district and make it tributary to the city, is now under construction; the Canadian Western—transcontinental—will be thus far advanced before the present year closes, and numerous other lines to connect with the West Coast, or by means of railway ferry, with existing American lines, are in contemplation.)

From Esquimalt and Russell Station (Victoria West)—Electric cars every half hour.

From Oak Bay Beach—Electric cars half hourly.

From Mount Tolmie Park—Road to be in operation before 1894.

CARIBOO MINES.

The Development of Slough Creek—The Great Placer Wealth of Cariboo.

The development of the Slough Creek Mining Co.'s property on Slough creek, near Barkerville, Cariboo, is steadily progressing under the direction of Mr. Chas. Ramos. A shaft is being sunk where the boring apparatus demonstrated that gold was to be found, and a drain is now being run in to tap this at thirty-five feet below the surface. A considerable shaft has been employed since June last, the pay roll averaging \$750 per month, and reaching as high as \$1,000. Over 600 feet of drain is completed, which illustrates the energy which has been displayed by Mr. Ramos, who is thoroughly convinced that a rich reward will be reaped when the gold is reached.

The Slough Creek Company are discharging the largest sum of any company in Cariboo in the development of their property, and all who have a knowledge of the district are certain that Mr. Ramos' prediction of a handsome profit will be realized. There is no doubt in the minds of those acquainted with the field that Cariboo will yet produce from her placers, when there are largely and intelligently worked, as great results as those of the early history of the district. In a recent letter Mr. Ramos remarks that if one quarter of the money that is being ventured in rock in Kootenay were put to use in working placer ground in Cariboo, British Columbia would outrank any mining country in the world as a gold producer. He expresses the hope that Victorians will awake to the fact that there is an abundance of wealth at their door that needs but the putting forth of a little money and energy to secure it.

Still They Come.

Call and see the fine line of grates which have just arrived in sizes and styles of all kinds, at McLENNAN & McFELLY'S.

BRITISH COLUMBIA MINES

Their Development During the Past Year Has Been in Every Way Satisfactory.

Interesting Review of Operations During 1891—A Wonderful Showing.

(By C. F. Law, B. C. World's Fair Commissioner.)

In looking back over the year 1891, we are pleased to note a great advance over the preceding year in all that pertains to the development of the mines of this Province. The era of active quartz mining appears to have dawned at last, and as the field of such activity is neither local nor restricted, we may reasonably hope that the coming year will see new sources of revenue added to those which already form the basis of our wealth. We propose to report on the general advance which has taken place throughout the Province in mining industry by noting first what changes have occurred in the oldest of our mining districts, viz., Cariboo, and while we cannot discover any increase in the production of gold from placers or quartz in that country, a state of affairs exists which will within a year or two, at the most, make a notable change. The district has long been an interesting study to those who look for a quartz development to supersede the worked out placers which proved so rich in the earlier history of mining in this Province. In all of the gold bearing countries to the south of us and in Australia, the placers after being worked out, led to a great quartz era, and we may certainly expect that, although so long delayed, this will take place sooner or later. Cariboo has some drawbacks which other gold countries have not suffered from, but these cannot be said to be insurmountable, although they are of a character to keep capital in more accessible places. We refer chiefly to the lack of railroad communication. The construction of the Canada Western would produce a very remarkable change, because it would open that portion of the district which is at present most inaccessible and would lead to the opening of a country, known as the great bend of the Fraser, which is rich in gold and only waits cheap transportation to attract a large population.

With the new importance given to gold by reason of the single standard being maintained and the consequent decline in silver, we think a great impetus will be given to mining in Cariboo in the near future. Those quartz properties which have been opened already present some good features which make them worthy the attention of capital. The Island Mountain Mine, B. C. Milling & Mining Co.'s property and the Black Jack properties only require more capital and cheaper labor to be made productive. There are other prospects which have still greater attractions, but as there is a more extended field for investigation, only a very small section of the country has been prospected for quartz, whereas the whole district is worthy of close attention. It is possible that a zone of auriferous quartz may be found, as in California, to be outside of the placer area. If a mother lode exists it has yet to be discovered, but a key to this may be found in looking for similar conditions to those which prevail along the course of the best known gold quartz belts of other countries. In the vicinity of Hixon Creek some rich ore has been found in irregular pockets and stringers, in a dyke of so-called porphyry which lies between slate and granite, having Dioritic rocks intruding the slates.

It is possible that a good pay zone may be found along the contact of the slate and granite in that portion of the slate which has become metamorphosed where it approaches the granite.

This belt should be prospected from Hixon Creek to Cariboo proper, as it is where Diorites intrude that rich ore bodies may be discovered similar to those in California.

A very favorable locality for the discovery of gold quartz is the ridge which lies between the North and South Forks of Quesnelle River. An effort will be made to look this ground over next season.

The Victoria Hydraulic Co. has completed a ditch 12 miles long, 5 feet on the bottom, 7 feet on top and 2 feet deep from Spanish Creek to North and South Fork. They have one mile of iron pipe to connect with the ditch. It is expected that work will begin early in the Spring and a clean-up made next season. The South Fork Co. have eight miles of ditch completed, 4 feet at bottom and 20 inches deep. They have some difficulties to overcome before getting into the old channel which is known to run through the ground, but when this is opened a very heavy production of gold may be looked for. It is to hydraulic mining in this vicinity and Horsely River that we must look for the first solid advance in Cariboo mining. Taking a careful review of the whole situation as it now stands in Cariboo, there is no investment which promises so well as the consolidation of these various hydraulic properties, with large capital, in the vicinity of Quesnelle Forks.

Too limited capital has caused the failure or retarded the success of more than one great enterprise, and we think money can be nowhere so well employed as in opening hydraulic properties of known value, on the largest scale. If this is done we have reason to hope that the advantage gained will be maintained by the discovery of good quartz veins which will pay for their exploration and development after hydraulic mining in the district has proved a great success and encouraged capital to make further ventures.

There is a vast country lying between the North Thompson and great bend of the Fraser, which is practically unknown and invites the attention of those prospectors whose ambition it is to explore where no one has yet travelled. Bowman says in his report that "The Cariboo

Range forming the north-eastern limit of the Cariboo country, is the north-westerly continuation of the Selkirk Range. The crystalline slate or gold belt seen on Quesnelle Lake is represented by similar rocks on Shuswap Lake and in Eagle Pass." Here is a key for the prospector to work upon and should be closely followed up.

In reviewing the work done in Yale District during the past year, we are compelled to note the preponderance of the economic ores over the precious minerals so far discovered in that section.

We dare affirm, with every prospect of near fulfillment, that Kamloops is destined to become the industrial center of the Province. Nowhere else has nature been so lavish of her riches in a situation where they can be so easily and profitably utilized as in this section.

The very best quality of iron yet discovered in the Province is found here in close proximity to the track, with a coal field of magnificent proportions to draw from, for its reduction and manufacture into commercial iron and steel.

The Kamloops Coal Co., on the North Thompson, have 1800 acres of coal lands upon which they have twelve men employed.

The principal vein is 38 inches wide, of clean coal, supplemented by another of 4 feet which appears to converge towards it. A test made gives 62. fuel carbon with 70 per cent. coking quality.

The Canada Pacific are now making a locomotive test with good results. The Coal Hill Kamloops Mineral & Mining Co., whose property is situated two and a half miles south of the town, near Guern's ranch, have a similar property in which they have run a drift 110 feet under the superintendent of Major Vaughan. The coal is a first-class article. In Nicola another company is also opening up veins of coal which we hope will prove equally good. A very fine quality of cinnabar ore is found on Copper Creek, and should invite the attention of capital at once, as the working out of the New Alameda Mines in California, has made the ore of mercury a valuable commodity. Large finds of mica have been made in the head of the Thompson, but these veins are very inaccessible at present; of more importance for the immediate purpose is the discovery and opening up of very good silver-lead properties at Mosquito Flats on the North Thompson River.

Messrs. Wood and Tunstall, of Kamloops, have bonded the Lone Prospector claim to American capital upon most liberal terms, but which have regard to that most important consideration, viz., the development of the property.

On Siwash Creek good ores have been discovered which will be heard from next season.

The Vancouver Hydraulic Co.'s work on Van Winkle Bar, opposite Lytton, promises to be an important factor in the resources of this district. The bold and aggressive work inaugurated under the superintendence of Jacob Holland and by the advice of so well known a hydraulic expert as Mr. Hobson, is proof of the enterprise of Capt. Tatlow and his associates. A pipe of 3,000 feet in length, varying from 16 to 18 inches, has been laid down to conduct the water under a pressure of 377 feet.

The bar is three miles in length and half a mile wide, with three benches, prospecting from a few cents to one dollar per cubic yard. The facility with which sluicing can be carried on at all seasons and free escape for the tailings make the working of the ground most economical, and we look for great results. Application has been made by Kamloops parties for leases on Tranquille Creek, opposite to the ground which Chinamen have made pay for so many years. A good head of water can be obtained for hydraulic purposes, and next season will witness a change about Tranquille.

In the Westminster district very active prospecting has been done by the Anglo-American Mining Co. at Douglass, Harrison Lake.

Tallyard reports many good finds of gold and silver ores, but does not wish to advertise the country until developments prove a success. In the Similkameen district some prospecting has been done at the head of Wolfe Creek and discovery made of peacock copper. This whole district has been sadly neglected, but its turn will come when other places have become overdone.

The Hydraulic company operating on the Tulameen River is actively negotiating at the present with English capital, with a view to sale. Increased capital will bring this property into a prominent place. In Okanagan district very little mining is being done, the country being largely devoted to pastoral pursuits.

There exists, however, one property which is most worthy of mention, viz., the Monashee mine, at the headwaters of Cherry Creek. The property has been developed in a most miner-like manner by McDonald McIntyre, one of the owners, and only needs the introduction of capital and mining machinery suited to the reduction of gold ore, which is in part free but where principal value will be found in the concentrates. The ore runs in assay value over \$20 to the ton in gold, one-quarter of which is free. The veins have been well exposed by tunnels at various levels, and the situation of the mine is first-class. The district of Osoyoos has come to the front in a very remarkable way during the past year as a gold producer. The principal camp is about Fairview, in the vicinity of Rock Creek, and embraces the well-known claims Ratler, Brown Bear, Silver Star and E. D. Reynolds for the Ratler English Milling and Mining Co. These properties were paid for in spot cash, and the direct amount of money transferred in payment for same exceeds any deal hitherto made in the interior of the Province. Other very valuable claims exist, among them being the Silver Crown, owned by Messrs. Andrews & Fleming, of Seattle, and Stemwinder, Morning Star, Black Diamond, Wild West, claims by various parties.

Camp McKinney, also in the same district, has a good property in the Eureka claim, which is being operated by the Douglas Mining Co., other important claims being Carbonate and Cariboo locations.

Boundary Creek has some remarkably good prospects, which have been opened up by Mr. Atwood and the Spokane & Great Northern Mining Co. Trial shipments of ore have already been made

and proved very high grade. Many varieties of both silver and gold ore occur in this district, the Mineral King and Mountain Chief being fine milling ores. Kettle River and Priest Lake have added to the known wealth of the district, and we look for a large development next year. The district of Osoyoos, like West Kootenay, is very easy of approach from the other side of the line and offers great inducements to prospectors, who find their field of operations too circumscribed south of the 49th parallel. The first continuous supply of gold bullion produced from quartz mined in this province promises to come from Osoyoos, which is no mean distinction. Trail Creek is advancing steadily in the same direction.

The ores from this camp contain as high as 7 per cent copper, but gold is the principal value. Several very important properties are mentioned as promising to make big money, viz.: the Le Roi, Centre Star & I. X. L., O. K., Standard, Yellow Jacket, Josie, etc.

The Le Roi and Centre Star have been opened by tunnels over 200 feet long, and the development of the entire camp has been of the very best character. The future of Trail Creek is assured, and a wagon road connection is now laid with Northport, on the Spokane-Northern railway, it is easy of access, which is no unimportant factor in the opening of a camp.

A very promising gold find was made on Salmon River late last summer, which gives high average returns in free gold. The country, a small amount of placer gold, has attracted the attention of Nelson men as a possible gold quartz field. On Toad mountain and in the district of Nelson no new discoveries have been made, but as it already has such properties as the Silver King, Dandy, Iroquois, Goldendale, Poorman, White-water and others, upon which a vast amount of work has been done, it is not necessary that new discoveries should be made in order to insure the success of the district.

So far as yet known the Silver King is without a peer, and when the hope which has been deferred so long is at last realized, this camp will at last take its proper place as a great mining centre. At Pilot Bay we have evidence of the enterprise of a gentleman who has done much for West Kootenay. Dr. Hendryx has made for himself the proud record of furnishing the Kootenay Lake district with the first smelter, which makes it possible to reduce the ores of the district into refined bullion. Mr. Farrell, who is associated with Dr. Hendryx, must be well pleased when he considers the great field which has been opened up by the discovery of Slocan and Lardeau.

The Blue Bell mine ore can now be mixed with the other ores of the district and a continual supply furnished without fear of interruption. The Pilot Bay smelter will cost when completed \$300,000.

The wharves constructed are of a very permanent character and extend for a distance of 900 feet.

The office building contains nine rooms and is fitted with fire-proof vaults.

An assay office, 25x50 feet, with a wing, 25x25, has been completed. These are brick and iron, and are very substantial. In addition to above are a warehouse, 35x65; blacksmith shop, 24x40; carpenter shop, 24x50; boiler house, 48x50; smelter building, 60x98; sampling house, 98x128; calcining furnaces in a building 98x170, boarding house, three stories and basement, accommodation for 100 men, refinery building, 120x243, all brick made in three drying houses, 36x50 each.

The Ainsworth camp is making fair progress, and will be heard from when the others get down to solid production.

A number of deals in properties have taken place, but the camp has suffered to some extent by the overshadowing influence of Slocan.

Development work has been proceeded with throughout the season, notably in the Centre Star, where Mr. G. B. Wright has had eleven men employed driving a tunnel. The No. 1 and United are quiet. The Neosha has been continuously represented, and the Kraso, Sky Line, Little Donald, Spokane, Tiger, Lady of the Lake, Mamie, Sultan, Bunker, Fourth, Eden and Crescent, Glangary, Tam O'Shanter, Kootenay Chief, Tenderfoot, Tariff, Libby, Highlander and others are still to the fore with excellent prospects for the future. We understand that the Sky Line will be worked this winter on a large scale.

The history of the discovery and subsequent opening of Slocan district is most absorbing to those who watch the march of events in this province. To give an extended report of the wonderful transformation which has taken place since we wrote on this subject a year ago, is to repeat an oft told tale, but one which cannot fail to be of interest to the general public.

Although less than a year has elapsed since the first transfer of mining property in Slocan was placed on record, \$220,934 in cold cash has been paid for mineral claims situated in the district.

There are now 750 locations on record in the office at New Denver. Assessment work has been performed on 120 locations, only twenty-five claims being abandoned. The records show that 300 bills of sale, agreements and contracts have been recorded, and that \$554,500 is still due on sales and bonds.

In most cases large prices have been paid and the following are some of the largest transactions: Two-third interest in the Reco group, \$50,000; Twin Lake group, \$40,000; Stormont group, \$6,000; Jardina group, \$75,000; Ruby Silver, \$25,000; Idaho, \$20,000; half interest in the California, \$8,000; one-third interest in the Best, \$10,000; Last Chance, \$10,000; Slocan Star group, \$25,000; Freddy Lee, \$20,000; Blue Bird, \$25,000; Lucky Jim, \$10,000; Great Western, \$15,000; Washington, five-twelfth interest, \$8,000; Washington, one-fourth interest, \$22,000; Dardanelles, nine-sixteenth interest, \$50,000; Mountain Chief, \$15,000; Montezuma, \$25,000. The lowest of these is \$8,000, and there are also a number of others recorded under \$5,000 and downwards. The total amount of the transactions reaches the immense sum of \$700,000, and an idea of the increased confidence in the mines can be seen from the different sales of portions of the Washington, a quarter interest having been sold for \$8,500, while shortly after

another quarter interest was sold for no less than \$22,000.

Assays show a range from 100 oz. to 2,000 oz. per ton, averaging nearly 200. A 10-ton shipment from the Dardanelles averaged 500 oz. per ton; Freddy Lee shipments, from 100 to 200 oz. The producing mines being worked this winter are the Young Dominion, Freddy Lee, Washington, Best, Idaho, Blue Bird, Cumberland, Mountain Chief, Mountain Boomer, Dardanelles, Montezuma, Solo, Alpha, Bonanza King and Wellington. In addition to these are the Yosemite, Reco, Monte Christo, Sunset, Scottish Chief, Stranger, The Noble Five, Lucky Jim, Payne, World's Fair, Beaver, Lincoln, White Water, Echo, Ajax, Tam O'Shanter, Revelstoke, Lucky Boy, Porcupine, Greenhorn, Robert E. Lee, Ruby Silver, Great Western, Grizzly Bear, Slocan Star, Honeycomb, and many others included in the Bremen and Jardina camps.

At least 1,500 tons of ore will be delivered at Kaslo this winter, by George Hughes, from the Freddy Lee, Blue Bird and Idaho, besides the ore which is being shipped by McMahon from Four-Mile Creek to Nakusp.

The town of Kaslo has sprung into existence with the opening of Slocan and is, perhaps, the most important representative mining town in the Province. The citizens are public spirited and not afraid to venture a few dollars when funds are required to promote the interests of the town and the country around it. The construction of a wagon road to Bear Lake and slight roads to the various mines from that point, is an evidence of the sort of men who have established themselves at Kaslo.

Next year we see this town advance to the rank of a city with banks, warehouses, Board of Trade and other metropolitan improvements, such as electric light and water works system. This amount of work has been done, it is not necessary that new discoveries should be made in order to insure the success of the district.

Transportation facilities will, no doubt, have a marked effect upon the future of all towns in West Kootenay, but so far, both Nelson and Kaslo have secured a vantage ground in their relative situations from which it will be hard to dislodge them. The future of New Denver is most hopeful, but it is at the mercy of those companies who build railroads and their connections, though its situation is more favorable for securing all the trade tributary to Slocan Lake.

A novel object to be found in Slocan is a boulder of galena weighing 122 tons, which lies below the Slocan Star and is supposed to have come from that vein. It weighs 122 tons by measurement and assays 186 oz. silver, which makes its assay value over \$20,000.

Another interesting feature of the district are the carbonated mineral springs, discovered by Mr. Kemp and situated about four miles back of Kaslo on the road to Bear Lake.

The temperature is 38° F., and constituents—

Lime Carbonate.....	83.50 gr. per gal.
Magnesia.....	12.25 "
Soda.....	5.40 "
Potash.....	4.40 "
Carbonate of Iron.....	0.55 "
Sodium Chloride.....	0.50 "
Silica.....	1.30 "
Alumina.....	3.20 "
Acid.....	Not determined

It may be interesting to know that the ore chute on the Bonanza, one of the group of Noble Five, is 10 feet 7 inches wide—44 feet chlorides, 3 feet of galena and balance carbonates. This is generally admitted to be the biggest discovery in the district, but there are other properties which also have enormous ore bodies. The quality of ore is more remarkable than the quantity, and it may be said, to the lasting credit of this camp, that it is the richest in general average ever discovered in any country in the world. It is to this fact more than any other that Slocan owes its phenomenal development.

The old adage says, "When it rains it pours," and certainly West Kootenay has been deluged this past season with mining discoveries.

No sooner had Slocan become a standard topic, when a new district was heard from, viz., The Lardeau. The country has been known for a long time past in a general way, because of its accessibility and usefulness as a railroad route from the north arm of Arrow Lake to the head of Kootenay Lake. Some places have also been worked at various periods, which made the district known to some of the old timers, but as a quartz district it was unknown.

The Lardeau country stands relatively in the same position as Slocan, one year ago. The discoveries were made too late for large developments to take place this season, but the size of the lodes and extent of their ore bodies make it possible to state that its future is already assured, and next season will no doubt add richly to the discoveries already made.

The centre of the district is Trout Lake, and having personally visited the spot, we know it to be a paradise for fishermen and hunters. At both ends of the lake are flats, which will furnish fine situations for towns, and as the mines are approached from those points, it is safe to predict that towns will spring up there next year. The various groups of mines known are, Great Northern and True Fissure, discovered by Messrs. Downs, Walker, Holton and Stobart—this is a bonanza; C. F. Blackburn's group, six claims; Thos. Homes' group, four claims; Poole & Crockett, two claims; Ben. Raimie's group, with extensions owned by others. These are all situated on the north fork of the Lardeau and directly accessible from Arrow Lake or Trout Lake.

On the ridge between the South Fork and Trout Lake are situated the Abrahamson Bros.' group of three parallel lodes, the Silver Cup claim, owned by Great Northern locators and others. These claims can be approached either from Trout Lake or the South Fork. At the head of the latter stream are claims known as the Gainer group. This is on the same contact as the Haskins, Wagner and Saylor groups, only the latter are more easily approached from Haley Creek, at the south end of Trout Lake.

The Haskins group is a very remarkable exhibit and only confirms the general character of the ore bodies in Lardeau. The most interesting feature of the ore is the amount of gold which accompanies the silver. In some instances it amounts

to as much as the silver product, and of this course adds greatly to the importance of the district. The average value will be from 50 to 100 per cent. in gold and silver. This is distinctly high grade and when taken in conjunction with the fact that the ore bodies are very large, we have a presentation, which gives assurance of a great future for the district, without taking into account the discoveries which may be made next season.

Another district of great promise, but as yet scarcely touched, is what is known as the Duncan River country. We may have to repeat, next year, about this district, what we have already said about the Slocan and Lardeau belts, but in addition thereto, we look forward to the discovery of a rich gold belt on the east slope of the Valley, as it is hereabouts that gold quartz lodes of great promise have already been found.

Along the line of the C.P.R. at Illecillewaet and Fish Creek a large amount of development work has been done, and it is noteworthy of remark that many prospects are passing into the hands of good men, who have an abiding faith in the future of claims in the railway belt. The Lanark and Maple Leaf properties are still the most important, and it is a matter of regret that so much ore should remain in the mines when it can be sent to market. The Illecillewaet claim, on Fish Creek, ranks first in importance among many good prospects, and the more next year is expected to become a producer. The country to the north, between Illecillewaet and Big Bend, is yet to be prospected, and will no doubt prove up good.

In Big Bend district we expect that good gold quartz will be found, as some very good ores were brought into Revelstoke this fall. The Consolation mine and other gravel diggings have done very well, and we hope will continue to do so, as much work has been done by those interested.

Some day the town of Revelstoke will wake up to find itself the centre of a great mining district, and then we hope to see its smelter in operation. In East Kootenay the mining situation remains much the same, except a most important discovery was made in Fort Steele district by Jos. Bourzeon, which will lift that portion of the country into great prominence. It is known as the North Star; is between 20 and 30 feet in width and assays 40 oz. silver. We are quite sure that the people who have taken over this property will be turning out bullion by next season.

The Thunder Hill, under Mr. Brady's management, is the most important enterprise in the district, and has passed the stage of exploration for the more acid one of production. The concentrating plant will be at work 1st March next. Mr. Fred Wells marketed a carload of ore at Tacoma, which places Vermont Creek mine still at the front, and we understand that Messrs. Wells & Pollock intend to make continuous shipments of ore to Tacoma next year for treatment. If the average obtained will reach same as the last two cars, they will realize a handsome sum for the year's work.

The St. Mary's district gives greatest promise of any portion of East Kootenay, as so far the largest ore body yet discovered has been found there, and important gold finds have been made in the same vicinity late this season.

On Vancouver Island, a little placer mining has been carried on by Chinese on several streams heading into Barclay Sound. Some development work has been done on an extensive deposit of quicksilver, on Sechart Inlet. A number of ledges of gold-bearing quartz have been treated, samples of which have assayed very satisfactorily. Little has as yet been done towards their development, though there seems every reason to believe that gold-bearing quartz exists in considerable quantities in the hills adjacent to the West Coast. Iron of the finest quality has been located in immense bodies in several places along the west coast of Vancouver Island, and convenient to the water, in one or two cases on the water's edge.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Losses are light, with only one important fire during the year.

Victoria's remarkable record of freedom from fires carrying heavy loss or fraught with loss of human life continued unbroken during 1891, only one day in the year, the seventh of August, being marked by a conflagration of note—the destruction of the temporary offices and power house of the National Electric Tramway and Lighting Co., and the simultaneous burning of several houses on Spring Ridge, where a better supply of water for fire purposes is urgently needed. Victoria West is also poorly protected, if protected at all, and one of the first duties of the fire wardens of 1892 will be to meet the demand in this quarter. The record of fires for the past year is summarized below:

MONTHS.	Alarms.	Loss.
January.....	9	\$ 3,725
February.....	6	40
March.....	2	150
April.....	6	150
May.....	9	1,750
June.....	10	4,000
July.....	13	40
August.....	2	400
September.....	11	10
October.....	7	1,437
November.....	4	1,437
December.....	11	1,900

FIRE ALARM BONES.

1.....	Dallas road, corner Simco street
2.....	Montreal street, corner Kingston street
3.....	Montreal street, corner Kingston street
4.....	Montreal street, corner Simco street
5.....	Montreal street, corner Simco street
6.....	Wingfield walk, corner Superior street
7.....	Michigan street, corner Gough street
8.....	Rupert and Humboldt streets
9.....	Government street, corner Johnson street
10.....	Constant street, corner Duncan street
11.....	Fort street, corner Queen's street
12.....	Cook street, corner Calcutta street
13.....	Elgin street, corner Government street
14.....	Rock Bay, corner John and Bridge streets
15.....	Victoria street, corner King street
16.....	Fire Hall, Yates street
17.....	Second street, corner King street
18.....	Wharf street, corner Yates street
19.....	Fourth street, corner Government street
20.....	Yates street, corner Cook street
21.....	Richard street, corner King street
22.....	Douglas street, corner Discovery street
23.....	Pandora street, corner Queen's street
24.....	Victoria street, corner Bligh street
25.....	Humboldt street, corner Douglas street
26.....	Government street, corner Douglas street
27.....	Government and Princess streets

PROJECTED RAILWAYS.

Some of the Lines that are Proposed to be Built in the Province.

They Will Open up and Assist in Developing Mining, Timber and Farming Lands.

British Columbia is a most magnificent field for the operation of railways, which, whether operated by steam or electricity or by whatever power, will be a great factor in the development of the vast resources of the Province, and without which, all labor is rendered more wearisome and less profitable.

The reasons why this is essentially a railway country, are numerous. It was once said that British Columbia was a "Sea of Mountains." Hon. Edward Blake made the statement in one of his eloquent speeches when he was opposing the construction of the C. P. R. Many years afterwards he paid his first visit to the Pacific Coast, and when he had arrived over the same road, the construction of which he had so warmly declared against, his sentiments and feelings of admiration and wonder caused him to reflect on his old time comment, but he still was forced to contend, he said, that there were a few gentle meads and elevations here. No one who has an intimate knowledge of the country will dispute his second conclusion. There are undoubtedly a few "meads and elevations." Some even go so far as to say that there are many mountains, and they may be correct. But engineers and surveyors and miners and prospectors, and timber cruisers and intending settlers, and speculators and everyone finally comes down to accept the proposition without a quibble that if British Columbia is to develop as she should, if her vast natural resources are to be exposed and made use of, if her mines and her grazing and farming and fruit growing and timber lands are to be used to best advantage to build up a great country on this side of the Rockies, there must be better and more adequate channels of communication, not only with the outside world, but also within the various districts and between many of the growing cities and towns.

In many other countries, the necessity having been pointed out and, as in a good many cases, the funds being available, colonization roads and wagon roads would be built. To some extent this applies to British Columbia, but not nearly so much as it does elsewhere. As has been said, the natural outline and appearance of the Province is against many easy wagon roads, and in many places the climate is also a bar. But with the advances that have been made in modern times in railway and tramway building, it is now possible to construct, operate and maintain these modern means of transportation in many places where it would be extremely difficult not to say impossible, to drive a team or haul a heavy load. The tiny double band of steel on which a train may creep snake-like along the narrow pathway, up over the torrent, through tunnels and between great boulders, would offer no inducements to a team of horses or oxen; progress would be slower, more tedious and more costly, and finally it would be found that it could only be a condition of that activity and life which have characterized British Columbians and made them known as pushing and energetic—that there must be railways.

The history of the iron horse and his more recently adopted twin brother the electric motor, so far as the Province of British Columbia is concerned, is brief. It was only a few years ago, in 1886, when the first through train was run over the C. P. R. Since then there have been many additions to that road, notably the Kootenay branch known as the Columbia and Kootenay, the Shuswap and Okanagan branch to Vernon, and down near the coast the Mission branch which gives direct connection by rail with the United States, the terminus of the latter branch being New Westminster. From New Westminster, also reached by the C. P. R., there has been another line of railway known as the Westminster Southern, built connecting with the territory of the State of Washington at Blaine and also giving through rail communication. Between Vancouver and New Westminster a tramway line has been built joining the twin cities and rendering travel to and fro easy and pleasant. The cities of Westminster and Vancouver have each their tramway service, and good ones they are too.

There are many other projects on hand to increase the number of railways in various directions and for various purposes. Some of these will commence at an early date, and others are now awaiting the arrangements, financial and otherwise, that the projectors are endeavoring to make. On Vancouver Island there has been built the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway, which runs from Victoria to Nanaimo and to the coal fields further north. Victoria has been supplied with a city tramcar service, and has also regular communication in the same way with Esquimalt. The Victoria & Sidney Railway Co. will commence work in the early spring, and great results are expected from the opening up of the fertile country through which this line will run.

Perhaps, however, the most numerous enterprises are to be found in the upper country, in that far famed Kootenay, of which so little has been known but which now promises to develop and is developing into the greatest producer of the precious minerals and metals on the continent. From different points in this magnificent district there are already lines in course of construction, and a general idea of the progress in this direction to be expected in the near future may be had from a perusal of the following list of charters for railway purposes granted during the last two years and to be applied for:

PROVINCIAL RAILWAY CHARTERS GRANTED.

Burrard Inlet Railway & Ferry Co. (1891)—From Burrard Inlet to American boundary; branch to Chilliwack, to be commenced within two years and completed within five.

Chilliwack Railway Co. (1891)—From Mission branch C.P.R. to Chilliwack, to be commenced within two years and completed within three.

Crow's Nest & Kootenay Lake Railway Co. (1888-1891)—Lower Kootenay river to Columbia river, near Fort Sheppard; branch line to Nelson via Salmon river; power to extend to Hope, on Fraser river, and end at Burrard Inlet; also branch line Elk river to Tobacco Plains.

Liverpool & Canoe Pass railway (1891)—From Liverpool, Fraser river, to Canoe Pass, Fraser river, thence to Ladner's, to be commenced within two years and completed within five.

Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway (1891)—From Kootenay Lake, near Nelson, to Fort Sheppard, by way of Cottonwood-Smith Creek and Salmon River; to be commenced within two years and completed within five.

Nicola Valley R'y Co. (1891)—From Spence's Bridge, C.P.R., S.E., following valley Nicola river to W. extremity Nicola Lake, with branch at junction Nicola and Coldwater rivers, in S. direction, along valley Coldwater to junction Veght and Coldwater rivers; to be commenced within three years and completed within five.

Vancouver & Lulu Island railway (1891)—From Vancouver, south to North Arm Fraser river, thence to Lulu Island, across Lulu Island to South Arm Fraser by ferry to Ladner's Landing; to be commenced within two years and completed within five.

Vancouver & Lulu Island Electric railway (1891)—From Vancouver to North Arm Fraser river, across to S.S. Island, ferry to Ladner's; to be commenced within one

A MILLION AND MORE.

New Buildings Erected in the City of Victoria During the Year Just Past.

All Sections of the Capital Growing Substantially—Prospects for 1893.

BELOW is given the City Assessor's list of buildings erected in Victoria during 1892, the value of the year's improvements in business and residential premises, according to the official figures, which may reasonably be taken as considerably below the property owners' valuation, being upwards of one million dollars. The new year will see a large number of important contracts entered upon, and the list of buildings claiming 1893 as the year of their construction promises to be even larger than that which is appended:

NORTH WARD.	
Andrew, J. A., Garbally rd, 1 1/2 s fr house.	\$ 750
Asticco, Mrs. Store st, 3 s bk hotel.	15,000
Allan, David, Craigflower rd, 1 1/2 s fr hs.	1,500
Auld, James, Bay st, 2 s fr hs.	5,000
B.	
Bland, J. J., Esquimalt rd and Mary st, 1 s fr hs.	1,800
Brooks & Vail, Bay st, 2 s fr hs.	2,000
Bugalski, P., Mary and Edward st, 2 1/2 s fr hs.	1,800
Blackett, J. St. C. North Pembroke st, 1 s fr hs.	1,500
Beer, Mrs. H. E., Esquimalt rd, 1 s fr hs.	1,000
C.	
Cambell, Dan, N. Park st, 1 1/2 s fr hs.	1,500
Cook, G. O. J., Bolton st, 2 1/2 s fr hs.	2,400
Cook, Geo. J., Powderly st, 1 1/2 s fr hs.	1,200
Clushman, C., Bodwell st, 1 s fr hs.	1,200
Casson, W. G., Henry st, 2 s fr hs.	1,500
Collins, Geo., Discovery and Store sts, 6 1/2 s fr hs.	1,500
Currall, W. D., Gorge rd, 2 s fr hs.	2,500
Colbert, J., Elizabeth st, 2 s fr hs.	1,200
Carlyon, W., Swanich rd, 2 1/2 s fr hs.	1,200
Carpenter, Joseph, Store st, 10 fr cabins.	750
D.	
Dickenson, E., Henry st, 1 s fr hs.	1,500
Donnington, W. R., Front st, 1 s fr hs.	800
Davy, John, Walker st, 1 s fr hs.	400
Dean, John, Queen's ave, 2 1/2 s fr hs.	6,000
Draney, Robert, Alfred, 2 s fr hs.	1,000
Dunsmuir, James, Esquimalt rd, 2 s fr hs.	1,000
Lodge, etc.	20,000
E.	
Electric Tramway Co., Store st, brk power lns.	15,000
English, Robert, Pandora ave, 1 s fr hs.	1,800
Ewart, A. C., Pandora ave, 1 1/2 s fr hs.	1,500
Ewart, A. C., First st, 1 s fr hs.	1,000
Ewart, A. C., First st, 2 s fr hs.	1,000
Ewart, A. C., Francis ave, 2 1/2 s fr hs.	1,200
Ewart, A. C., Francis ave, 2 1/2 s fr hs.	1,300
F.	
Fullerton, W. F., Clarke and Pembroke sts, 1 s bk hs.	1,500
G.	
Gowdy, W. G., Esquimalt rd and Mary st, 2 s bk hs.	2,000
Grant, Capt. Wm., Esquimalt rd, 1 s fr store.	600
Greenwood, Mrs. J. K., Cameron st, 6 1/2 s and 2 s fr hs.	5,400
Gerow, G. C., Alston and Henry sts, 2 s fr hs.	1,500
Gunn, John, Walker st, 1 s fr hs.	200
Goward, W., David st, 1 s fr hs.	900
Grant, Mrs., Saanich rd, 2 s fr hs.	3,200
Godson, Mrs. M., Grant st, 1 s fr hs.	600
Grant, P. W., Hulton st, 1 s fr hs.	1,200
Greave, G. C., Esquimalt rd, 2 s fr hs.	1,800
Grant & Ellis, South rd, 4 1/2 s fr hs.	4,800
Greenwood, Mrs. J. K., Frederick st, 2 s fr hs.	3,000
H.	
Hardy, O. B., Douglas st, 1 s bk store.	350
Hall, John, Chatham st, 1 s fr hs.	750
Hall, F. J., Douglas and Government sts, 2 s fr hs.	1,800
Heatherbell, Wm., North Pembroke st, 2 s fr hs.	2,000
Hall, Dr., Catherine st, 2 s fr hs.	2,500
J.	
Jelf, Thos., Cameron st, 1 s fr hs.	500
Jones, C. T., Chambers and Princess sts, 1 s fr hs.	1,200
Jackson, W., Hillside, 7 1/2 s fr hs.	10,500
K.	
Kettle, W. H., Henry st, 2 s fr hs.	1,800
Kayton, Grace Ann, Burnside rd, 1 s fr hs.	1,200
Keating, Andrew, Queen's ave and Douglas st, fr and iron bldg.	4,000
L.	
Lapierre, H., Cook and N. Park sts, 2 s fr stores.	3,200
Levy, E., Work st, 2 s fr hs.	3,000
Levy, E., John St., 2 s fr hs.	3,000
Lumley, W. A., Douglas st, 2 s bk hs.	3,000
Lewis, E. A., Pioneer st, 1 s fr hs.	900
Lee, Cheong, Pandora and Cormorant sts, bk additions to store.	2,000
Lawless, M., Market St., six 1 1/2 s fr hs.	1,200
Levy, J., Frederick St., 1 s fr hs.	1,000
Levyne, Mark, Chatham st, 1 s fr hs.	1,000
Lacourie, A., Chatham St., 1 s fr hs.	600
Leitch, Dr., Pandora St., 2 s fr hs.	3,000
M.	
McCart, Wm., Government St., 2 s fr hs.	3,000
Meessick, Mrs. N. C., Esquimalt road, two 1 1/2 s fr hs.	1,500
Malpas, A., David St., 2 s fr hs.	1,000
McDonald, R., George St., 2 s fr hs.	2,000
Mesher, George, Second St., 2 s fr hs.	2,000
Mesher, G. C., Hill and Second Sts., 6 1/2 s fr hs.	6,000
Moir, A., Henry St., 1 s fr hs.	1,000
Moyle, W. J., Russell St., 2 s fr hs.	3,000
Market, City, Cormorant St., sheds, etc.	1,000
McDonald, F. D., Belton St., 2 s fr hs.	1,800
N.	
Nelson, A., Esquimalt rd and Mary st, 2 s fr hs.	4,000
O.	
Okell & Morris Fruit Preserving Co., Turner st, wharf and shed.	1,000
Oliver, W. H., Herald and Store sts, additions.	600
Ohlsen, Andrew, Lansdowne rd, 2 s fr hs.	3,000
Oakland estate, Lansdowne rd, 6 1/2 s fr hs.	3,000
Oakland estate, Lansdowne rd, 3 1/2 s fr hs.	6,000
Oakland estate, Lansdowne rd, 2 s fr hs.	1,000
Oresto, Frank, Speed ave, 1 s fr hs.	500
P.	
Porter, Arthur, Store st, 2 s bk stores.	2,000
Patt, C. A., North Park st, 1 s fr hs.	1,500
Poole, Walter, Front st, 1 s fr hs.	600
Purcell, David, Esquimalt and Dalton sts, 2 s fr hs.	1,200
Patterson, D., Saanich rd and Speed ave, 1 s fr hs.	1,000
Phoenix, Joseph, Chatham and Store sts, 1 s fr store.	1,500
Phoenix, Joseph, Chatham and Store sts, 10 1/2 s fr hs.	6,000
Phoenix, Joseph, Chatham rd, 2 s fr hs.	900
Pearson, C. S., Richmond rd, 2 s fr hs.	1,500
R.	
Rhodes, James, Store st, 2 s bk stores.	4,000
Richardson, F. J., Speed ave and Saanich rd, 2 s fr hs.	10,500
Raitt, F. W., North Park st, 1 s fr hs.	1,500
Ross, Wm., Harrison st, 1 s fr hs.	1,300
Ross, Wm., Spring rd, 1 1/2 s fr hs.	2,500
Rollins, M., Pandora and Harrison sts, 1 s fr hs.	1,000
Renouf, R., North Chatham st, 2 s fr hs.	1,000
Rothwell, Wm., Esquimalt rd, 2 s fr hotel.	2,000
S.	
Sherburne, Mrs., Oscar st, 1 s fr hs.	200
Sayre, John, South rd, 2 s fr hs.	2,000
Sayre, John, North Chatham st, 2 s fr hs.	900
Sarred, Charles, North Chatham st, 1 s fr hs.	400
Sohl Mrs. P., Quadra st, 2 s fr hs.	4,000
Saunders, H., Pandora ave, 2 s addition to house.	4,000
Saunders, W. J., Montrose st, 2 s bk hs and stables.	1,200
St. Andrew's P. esbyterian church, Oak Bay, 1 s fr church.	8,000
Sabin, N., Cook st, 1 s fr store.	1,000
T.	
Tolmie Estate, Hillside ave, 10 1 s fr hs.	5,000
Tranvies, Emmanuel Barr, Church N. Chatham st, fr church.	8,000
Taylor Mill Co., alterations.	600
Tubman, Thomas, Richmond rd, 1 s fr hs.	500

Turner, John, Store st, bk addition.	2,000
V.	
Victoria Brewing & Ice Co., 3 s bk and sto brewery.	50,000
W.	
Weller, John, Pembroke St., 1 s fr hs.	800
Wilbey, William, 1 1/2 s fr hs.	800
Walker, Pine St., 2 1/2 s fr hs.	800
Wright, W. W., Speed ave, 1 s fr hs.	800
Whittaker, Wm., Whittaker Ave., 6 1/2 s fr hs.	10,000
Walker, Esquimalt road, 2 s fr store.	1,600
Wood, T. G., Caledonia Ave., 2 s fr addition.	600
CENTRAL WARD.	
Angus, Mrs. W., Stanley ave, 1 s fr hs.	1,600
B.	
Bosst, A. V., Johnson st, 1 s fr hs.	1,000
Bodley, A., McGregor st, 2 s fr hs.	5,000
Board of Trade Building Association, Devon st, Board of Trade building.	37,000
Bank of B. N. A., Yates st, additions.	1,400
Bowers, M., Harrison st, 1 s fr hs.	2,500
Baker, T. H., Johnson st, 1 s fr hs.	1,000
C.	
Chambers W. S., View st, 2 s fr hs.	12,000
Clayton J., Amphion ave, 2 s fr hs.	1,800
D.	
Davis Dr. C., Langley st, 2 s bk bldg.	28,000
Davis Hon. Theo., Government and Yates sts, 3 s bk bldg.	28,000
Duck Simeon, Broad st, 3 s bk bldg.	18,000
E.	
Ellis & Co., Langley st, workshop.	1,500
H.	
Hooper Thomas, Yates st, 2 s fr hs.	3,000
Hagerty John, Yates st, 2 s bk hs.	3,500
Hiscock A. D., View st, 2 s fr hs.	1,500
J.	
Jones Mrs. L., Fort and Quadra, 2 s fr hs.	3,000
Jamieson, Mrs., View st, 1 s fr hs.	800
K.	
Knapp, Catherine, Belcher st, 1 s fr hs.	1,000
L.	
Leiser, S., Store and Johnson st, 3 s bk hotel and 1 store.	18,000
Leslie, J. C., Port st, 2 s fr hs.	2,000
Larbonne, Jos., Pandora av, 3 s bk hs.	8,000
M.	
McBeath, D., View st, 2 s fr hs.	1,800
Miles, G. W., Stanley ave, 2 s fr hs.	2,500
McGregor, A., Terrace, 2 s fr hs.	2,500
Munsie, Wm., Pandora and Vancouver st, 3 s fr hs.	4,500
McMillan, A., View st, 2 s fr hs.	3,500
R.	
Russell, J. S., Yates st, bk addition.	1,000
S.	
Sinclair, M., Johnson st, 12 s cabins.	1,000
Spencer, D., Broad st, bk addition.	500
St. Andrew's and Caledonia sts, Blanchard ave, 2 s bk and fr hall.	4,500
T.	
Toller, A., St. Charles st, 2 s fr hs.	1,500
Turner, John, Johnson st, 3 s bk stores.	20,000
Thompson, C. R., Johnson st, 2 s fr hs.	4,000
W.	
Wilson, W., Pandora st, 2 s fr hs.	1,500
Wilson, J. K., Yates st, 3 s bk stores.	17,000
Wilson, J. K., Broad and Johnson sts, 8 2 s bk stores.	21,000
Woolford, Mrs. E., Gabaro Bay rd and St. Charles st, 2 s fr hs.	2,000
Y.	
Yates, J. S., Wharf st, third s bk add'n.	3,500
Yates, J. S., Wharf st, 2 s bk store.	11,000
Young, D. R., Stanley ave, 1 s fr hs.	1,800
Young, D. R., Stanley ave, 3 1/2 s fr hs.	5,800
Young, D. R., Stanley ave, 5 1/2 s fr hs.	8,000
Young, D. R., Stanley ave, 2 1/2 s fr hs.	4,000
Young, M. & L., Govern'mt st, 1 s bk bldg.	25,000
SOUTH WARD.	
Angus, F., Kane st., 2 1/2 s fr hs.	\$ 7,000
Anderson, E. H., Fort st., alterations.	500
Allison & Mason, Government st., 2 s bk addition.	10,000
B.	
Bayer, Helen, Humboldt st., 2 s fr hs.	2,500
Brown, P. R., Humboldt st., 1 s fr hs.	2,400
Buchanan, R. H., Lover's Lane, 1 1/2 s fr hs.	2,400
Bolden, J. W., Lover's Lane, 1 1/2 s fr hs.	6,000
Bantley, M., Fort st., 2 s bk bldg.	600
Bentley, Mrs. J., Superior st., 2 s fr hs.	1,800
Borhwick, R., St. John and Quebec sts, 2 s fr hs.	3,500
Bank of Montreal, Belcher st., 2 s fr hs.	12,000
Brittain, R., Niagara st., 1 s fr hs.	800
Barber, John, San Juan av, 1 s fr hs.	1,000
C.	
Chapman, H., Vancouver st., 2 s fr hs.	16,000
Cowper, Jesse M., Dallas rd, 2 s fr hs.	2,500
Churton, Mrs. M., Humboldt st., 2 s fr hs.	2,000
Carter, J. W., Rye st, 2 s fr hs.	3,000
Collister, R., Dallas rd, 2 s fr hs.	2,500
Caton, J. A. T., Moss st, 1 s fr hs.	500
D.	
Dahl, Samuel, San Juan av, 2 s fr hs.	1,000
Drill Shed, Menzies st., stone and bk bldg.	1,500
Dunlop, R. H., St. James st., 1 s fr hs.	1,500
Day, A. G., Belcher st, 2 s fr hs.	8,000
Dougal, John, Croft and Niagara, 1 s fr hs.	1,000
E.	
Ellis, W. H., Churchway, additions to hs.	1,600
Hughes, J. H., Toronto and Princess sts, 1 s fr hs.	1,500
Hughes, J. H., Huron st, fr chemical wks.	4,000
J.	
Jensen, W., Dallas rd, bk cook hs.	300
Jensen, W., Dallas rd, 2 s fr hs.	1,500
L.	
Lang, A., Eriest, 2 s fr hs.	2,500
Lawrence, J. A., Menzies st, additions.	2,000
Lombard, C. A., Collinson st, 2 s fr hs.	2,500
M.	
Maidment, Geo., Cobourg and Oswego sts, 3 1/2 s fr hs.	1,800
McDonald, W., Leitch st, 2 s fr hs.	2,000
McDowell, W., Macleure and Collinson sts, 1 s fr hs.	600
Munday, H. R., St. Charles st, 2 s fr hs.	1,600
Maidment, Mrs. J., McP, Boyd and Luxon sts, 2 s fr hs.	3,700
McQuade, E. A., Vancouver st, 2 s fr hs.	8,000
Matthews, J. B., Montreal st, 3 s fr hs.	2,400
Milne, Dr. E. L., Dallas rd, alterations to hs.	2,500
Methodist Congregation, James Bay, Menzies and Michigan sts, fr church.	3,000
Munroe, Mrs., Rithet St., 2 s fr hs.	1,800
Macaulay, W. J., Belcher st, 2 s fr hs.	15,000
Munday, H. R., Menzies st, 2 s fr hs.	1,500
Matthews, F. G., additions to house.	500
Maidment & Reeves, San Juan ave, 1 s fr hs.	1,000
Morrison, D. S., San Juan ave, 1 s fr hs.	1,000
McConnell, Mrs. J. W., Michigan st., additions to house.	500
Mount, Estate, Belleville st., additions to house.	1,800
Maidment, G., Cobourg and Rendall sts, 1 s fr hs.	2,000
McIntosh, W., Milne st., 1 s fr hs.	1,000
Munro, M., Rithet st., 2 s fr hs.	1,800
P.	
Piper, C. T. W., Broad st., bk photo gally.	500
Pentney, W. J., Humboldt st., additions to house.	500
Pemberton, J. D., Sylvia st, 1 s fr hs.	1,000
Piercy, John, Lewis st, 2 s fr hs.	3,000
R.	
Rendall, R., Simcoe st, 3 1/2 s fr hs.	2,100
Robt, J., Broad st, 1 s fr hs.	1,000
Rutherford, Mrs., Superior st, 1 s fr hs.	1,000
S.	
Smith, A. J., Erie st, 2 s fr planing mill.	1,500
Sorby, Thomas C., Menzies and Kingston sts, 2 s fr hs.	8,000
Sherburne, Fred., Carr st and Avalon rd, 2 s fr hs.	3,000
Shoebat, Thomas, Foul Bay rd, 2 s fr hs.	2,000
Somer, Joseph, to bk building.	2,000
Shendley, P., Oswego st, 1 1/2 s fr hs.	800
Stevenson, W. J., St. James st, 1 s fr hs.	1,800
Smith, M., San Juan ave, 1 s fr hs.	1,800
Son, Mrs. Dora, Broughton st, 2 s bk hs.	2,000
T.	
Tait, Robert, Dallas rd, 2 s fr hs.	1,000
Troutne, Thomas, Menzies and Michigan sts, additions to stables.	500
V.	
Vernon, Hon. F. G., Cook and Scoresby sts, 3 1/2 s fr hs.	2,500
Vernon, Hon. F. G., Cook and Scoresby sts, 3 1/2 s fr hs.	2,500
Vincent, F. W., Erie st, additions to hs.	2,500
W.	
Westington, W., Phoenix st, 2 s fr hs.	2,000
Walters, W. J., Menzies st, 2 s fr hs.	2,000
Williams, M., Michigan & Parry st, 4 1/2 s fr hs.	4,000
Wilson, Sidney, Michigan st, 2 s fr hs.	4,500
Wheeler, W. H., Toronto st, 2 s fr hs.	1,200
Wheeler, John, Humboldt st, dry kiln, etc.	800
Walker, Mrs. M., South Turner st, 2 s fr hs.	1,800
Woolter, W. H., Sylvia st, 2 s fr hs.	3,000
Y.	
Young, Henry, Superior st, 1 s fr hs.	3,500
RECAPITULATION.	
North Ward.	\$ 392,500
Central Ward.	310,200
South Ward.	75,000
Repairs, etc.	75,000
Total.	\$1,015,500

HOTEL VICTORIA.

First-Class in Every Respect—It has Already Made a Name for Excellence.

The Tribute of a Distinguished Guest, Which is Echoed by Many Others.

The value of a city as an attractive point for visitors is greatly increased by the possession of good hotels. The climate may be such as poets dream of; the scenery of a nature to entrance the beholder or inspire the brush of an artist to efforts which would bring undying fame, but the visitor having gazed at all this feels from the very invigoration an increase of appetite which calls for attention to creature comforts.

Well has the poet said:

We may live without love—
What is love but refining?
But where is the man
Who can live without dining?

The tired traveller, hungry and ill at ease, turns from scenic effects the most divine to contemplate with shining eyes the snowy linen and glittering glass and silver of a well appointed table, and when the menu proves more than equal to the delightful anticipations thus aroused he soon finds himself at peace with the world; and then, and then only, can he thoroughly enjoy the beauty of his surroundings.

To those who have visited this beautiful city the name of The Victoria is familiar as one of the leading first-class hotels on the coast.

Mr. P. T. Patton, the proprietor, has made a study of the hotel business for a long time, and brings to his last venture in this line the successful experience of years.

He proved this in the first place by the choice of a central location, which gives easy access to all the principal business points. Of still greater importance is the general appointment of the establishment.

The building contains 78 large and airy rooms, finely furnished and complete in all the modern conveniences. These rooms can be had singly or en suite.

The house is heated throughout with steam, contains baths, electric bells and other appliances for the comfort and convenience of guests. The routine of the hotel is in the hands of a full corps of efficient help, who are polite and well posted.

The cuisine, most important of all, is under the management of M. Emile

THE STANLEY HOUSE.

W. S. Hampson & Co. Display a Fine Line of General Dry Goods and Millinery.

A Large and Handsome Establishment Filled with Choice Ladies' and Children's Outfittings.

The accompanying cut gives a good idea of the frontage of the Stanley House, W. S. Hampson & Co., proprietors. This store is located on Douglas street, between View and Fort, and occupies one-half of the Kirk block. The Stanley house has a frontage of 72 feet, with six show windows, the largest frontage of any store in British Columbia.

The line of goods handled by the firm consists of general ladies' and children's outfittings, fancy and staple goods of almost every kind, dress goods, gloves, hosiery, mantles and millinery. The Stanley house has one of the finest mantle and millinery departments on the coast, both

Chifflet, late chef of the Union club, of New York. Guests are assured of not only the best which the season and market afford, but of a preparation which is faultless. The bar and billiard rooms are among the finest on the coast, containing both English and American tables.

Generally the Hotel Victoria has the reputation of a quiet, first-class house, the most fitting comment upon which was given by a guest of the Victoria, the Earl of Onslow, ex-Governor-General of New Zealand, who, in speaking of the house, summed his experience up in a few sentences, and finished by saying:

"It is perfect in every detail."

The verdict rendered by the distinguished guest has been echoed by many others who have from time to time tarried beneath the hospitable roof and enjoyed the good cheer of mine host.

Special preparations have been made to entertain the expected influx of tourists during the coming season, and no effort will be spared to hold in the future the present deservedly high reputation of the establishment.

The accompanying cut gives a good idea of the general appearance of the building, which is located on Government street, at the corner of Johnson, one block north of the post office, and but little more from the water front.

THE STAR SHIP YARD.

Messrs. Trahey & McDonald are Ready to Handle Any and All Work in Their Line.

The attention of those requiring work in the vessel repairing and refitting line, is called to the Star shipyard and ways. The proprietors, Messrs. Trahey & McDonald, are practical men, with long experience in their business which they carried on in the East, particularly in Nova Scotia.

The Star ways are now in a condition to receive any ordinary vessel, and the